

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, all-union radio commentator; Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer; and Vladimir Obirsovich Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy] Among the events which are attracting the attention of the world public is the impending official friendly visit to the GDR of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

GDR Anniversary

The GDR is marking its 30th anniversary. This is a notable event not only for the citizens of the republic itself but also for the entire socialist community. It is no exaggeration to say that in 30 years the GDR has become an important factor in European and world development. Despite all the intrigues of aggressive imperialist forces, the GDR has preserved, become stronger and has acquired weight and influence throughout the world.

[Lomeyko] I have visited the GDR and worked there on more than one occasion. I marked its 10th and 20th anniversaries with the republic and I was also there on the eve of the present anniversary.

[Shishkovskiy] Our talk is continued by Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko.

[Lomeyko] During all these years, the GDR has succeeded in surmounting a fair number of difficulties. A mighty arsenal of subversive methods was mobilized against the republic: trade war, economic blockade, acts of sabotage and subversion. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of all the damage that has been done. Even by Western estimates, it ranges between 100-200 billion marks. But the republic held out despite everything. The GDR exerts a beneficial influence on European and international life with its unswerving policy of peace. The close alliance between the GDR and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries has become one of the reliable foundations of European security. The GDR wins the sympathy of people in various countries of the world, primarily through its peace-loving policy, which is the very essence of the first socialist state on German soil. As the poet Bertold Brecht said, peace is the alpha and omega of any human activity, of any production, of all forms of art, including the art of living. Living in conditions of peace and pursuing a policy of peace, the citizens of the GDR are building a new state on German soil, thus fulfilling the vow made after 1945: War must never again originate on German soil.

Kosygin Visit

[Shishkovskiy] The past week saw the conclusion of the friendly visits by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the socialist republic of Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. These countries are building a new life, drawing on the experience and support of friends, and are resolving social and economic tasks in the interests of the broad popular masses. What do you have to say on the subject, Vladimir Konstantinovich?

[Katin] The results of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin's friendly visits, the results of his meeting, conversations and talks, are reflected in the relevant documents, the joint communiques which were adopted and published. What they have in common is that both in socialist Ethiopia and in Democratic Yemen a clear demonstration of friendship and solidarity was made during these visits and the desire to comprehensively develop and deepen fruitful cooperation was expressed. A broad identity of views was noted during the talks on the most important international issues. In his talks with the Ethiopian leaders, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin stressed that the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia is viewed in the Soviet Union as an integral part of the world revolutionary process. This revolution makes a worthy contribution to the development of the anti-imperialist struggle and strengthens the front of progressive peoples and states. He stated that Soviet people lend their solidarity to the Ethiopian revolution and support the Ethiopian people's efforts to build a socialist society, a society free from man's exploitation by man.

A high appraisal is made in the Soviet Union of the policy of nonalignment pursued by socialist Ethiopia and its considerable contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, the relaxation of tension and the equitable international cooperation of states. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia resolutely reject attempts to cast a slur on the policy or the countries of the socialist community in Africa on the part of imperialism and its accomplices, which are bent on undermining the ever stronger unity of the forces of socialism and national liberation, and the cooperation of progressive African states with the countries of the socialist community.

[Shishkovskiy] I should like to add that during his talks with the South Yemeni leaders, the situation in the Near East in particular was examined. The sides decisively condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the aim of which is to legitimize Israeli occupation of Arab lands and to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their inalienable national rights. The importance was stressed of the further strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of the patriotic forces of the Arab world, which support the attainment of a just universal settlement in the Near East. If one were to choose the main aspect of these visits and talks, it would of course be the mutual desire to strengthen cooperation and friendship.

General Assembly Session

Our listeners are aware that the 34th UNGA Session, to which over 150 states have sent delegations, began its work in New York during the past week. There is in the world today no international forum that is more representative than the annual session of the UN General Assembly. The issues which its participants will discuss--130 have already been put on the agenda--also involve the interests of many countries and hundreds of millions of people. The primary issues involve the halting of the arms race and disarmament. The session participants will also pay attention to the situations in such hot spots in the world as the Near East and the south of Africa. The session is taking place against the background of such major events in international life as the recent Vienna meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter, during which the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was signed. Another important event which undoubtedly promoted the further deepening of the process of international detente was the recent conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries which was held in Havana, the capital of Cuba.

Other examples could be cited to show that the problems of disarmament have now been brought to the forefront of world politics.

It is quite natural that, as has already been noted, they will also be central issues at the present General Assembly session, at which over 20 points are connected with the problem of disarmament. It must be stressed that the majority of them have been introduced by the Soviet Union. There is no weapon that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to reduce, and later eliminate, on a mutual basis. It is in accordance with this that the Soviet proposals are drawn up. Upon his arrival in New York, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the head of the Soviet delegation, stated that the UN General Assembly can and must make its contribution to the strengthening of peace and the normalization of the international situation. The Soviet delegation will promote this in every way possible, guided by the peace-loving policy of our country.

[Lomeyko] I would like to stress that the present session of the UN General Assembly acquires particular significance in view of the intensified polarization of forces in the struggle involving issues of disarmament. Speaking in Bryansk, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov noted that despite all the intrigues of reaction, detente remains the dominant tendency in international relations. The Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and James Carter were unquestionably a most important positive event. One could hardly regard its as coincidental that the opponents of detente have set upon this treaty with special zeal, and are not ceasing their attempts to destroy its ratification.

SALT II Debates

In Washington, the hearings on the ratification of the SALT II treaty have been resumed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Its opponents resort to absurd arguments. Senator Garn, for example, said that this treaty is a threat to the national security of the United States of America. As if President Carter, the secretary of state, the defense secretary, and other U.S. Government officials, who had already presented in the Senate their arguments concerning the mutually beneficial nature of the treaty for both powers, are less concerned about the national security of the United States than Senator Garn.

Congressman Bowman even went as far as to say that the SALT II treaty turns the United States into a second-rate power. Because of this, he said, it should not be ratified. Absurdity, absolute and obvious to any schoolboy, but this does not stop Bowman. He obviously knows that there is a certain segment of the American population upon which even such an absurdity would have an effect, particularly since it comes from the lips of a congressman.

Other opponents of the SALT II treaty are trying to delay or prevent its ratification by linking this question with the provocative rumour over the alleged presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. It is characteristic that Beijing has fervently joined this anti-Soviet campaign which has been unleashed by opponents of detente in the United States. XINHUA is disseminating the most malicious insinuations in this connection all over the world, asserting that the Soviet Union is striving to achieve victory without a war. The provocative idea behind this game is to create suspicion and mistrust in the West regarding Soviet policy.

The number of sober voices of political and public figures in the West who are exposing the falsity and the provocative nature of the anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet game is increasing.

[Katin] The debates on SALT II which have started in the Senate show that the United States is finding it difficult to part with cold war stereotypes and a desire for supremacy. The arrogance of power--of which former Senator William Fulbright wrote in his book of the same title--is apparent in U.S. political life.

The SALT II debates reveal two other important circumstances. The United States intends to use the haggling in the Senate over ratification of the treaty to solve two other problems at the same time. First, to increase its military budget and second, to foist strategic nuclear missiles up on Western Europe.

[Lomeyko] Yes, the Senate has already voted by 55 to 42 for an annual 5 percent increase in the military budget for 1981-82, allowing for an increase in inflation. This means that in 1982 the United States will spend \$163.3 billion for military purposes. Apart from the fact that this sum represents a stepping up of the arms race, it is a great deal more than the president requested and this means that the military-industrial complex is expressing its displeasure to the President and demonstrating to him that the military lobby in the Senate is stronger than presidential authority.

[Shishkovskiy] Meanwhile, we can also conclude that now that a certain amount of time has passed since the signing in Vienna of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, it is becoming obvious and irrefutable that this treaty has had a great impact on the peoples and leaders of Europe. The Soviet-U.S. accords on the most complex contemporary problem, the halting of the race of the most dangerous nuclear armaments, demonstrated that in our time the only way to solve any problem is through the use of the conference table.

If the Soviet Union and the United States were finally to discover a common language, to come to a sensible, mutually acceptable compromise, then one asks, why could not the governments of Eastern and Western Europe find the keys to the solution of their own urgent problems. Such a deduction inevitably arises. It seems that the accomplishments of Moscow and Washington could also be feasible for Europe, where the level of military confrontation is very high. Because of this, detente in Europe must be complemented by detente in the military sphere.

Eurostrategic Missiles

[Katin] However, that which is currently being plotted in NATO headquarters regarding the countries of Western Europe does not at all correspond to the course of peace and detente on which Europe has embarked. I am thinking of the pressure being exerted by the United States on its European partners, under the guise of modernization of the existing armaments on the continent, to deploy qualitatively new strategic nuclear weapons and means of launching them, which would be capable of reaching targets deep in the territory of the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

It is not hard to envision the danger and consequences of these plans for densely populated FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium, which are the primary targets of the Pentagon's campaign.

[Lomeyko] It seems to me, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that in the capitals of Western Europe they cannot overlook the protests against the U.S. plans which are currently being voiced in France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The general public there is seriously alarmed by Washington's plan to fill Western Europe with nuclear cruise missiles. In such a case, the threat to peace in Europe will grow proportionately with the 600 missiles which the United States is preparing to deploy there. Louis Ordu, deputy of the French parliament, has stated that the new Pentagon plans are not in accordance with the SALT II treaty. The well-known public figure in the FRG, Professor Gerhard Kade, has said that the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the European Continent will create an explosive situation.

[Katin] Yes, all this points to the fact that Western Europe is beginning to comprehend more clearly that the danger to peace on the continent is coming not from the East but from across the ocean. In the opinion of George Kennan, the well-known U.S. diplomat and scholar, the Soviet Union does not have the slightest intention of attacking the United States or any other country. The U.S. plan to increase the Eurostrategic nuclear missile capacity seeks to upset the existing approximate parity of NATO and Warsaw Treaty forces in Europe to the West's advantage.

Washington is trying to achieve military supremacy for NATO so that it can talk to the Soviet Union and its allies from a position of strength. These dreams, however, are vain ones. In this connection it is appropriate to recall that U.S. Secretary of State Dulles in his time conducted U.S. policy in the following manner: To make the country bear the burden of enormous military expenditures, the notion of an external threat must be created. This is why the United States is intensively courting its European partners with the aim of deploying its missiles and neutron weapons there and is frenziedly scaring them, and I would even say intimidating them, with the Soviet threat.

The major argument behind this campaign is the alleged military lag behind the Soviet Union. In this specific case, the unsubstantiated nature of this allegation is shown with particular clarity by the fact that the approximate balance in the military potentials of both sides in Europe, which has been recognized by competent specialists in the West, is completely ignored. One gets the impression that many U.S. military leaders and politicians see this very military parity which has come about between the two powers as the Soviet threat. This recognized parity was an important element in reaching the SALT II treaty which is awaiting ratification.

The opponents of detente, however, those persons and organizations in the United States which still dream of world domination, are describing even this document, which has been thoroughly weighed and balanced right down to the finer points, as a new variant of the Soviet threat. The aim of the campaign against SALT II is not only to destroy the treaty, but also to further intensify the arms race.

[Lomeyko] Yes, time flies rapidly. Forty years have now passed since the fire of World War II flared in Europe. That conflagration scorched the whole continent. Now, in peaceful Europe which has been rebuilt, the highly dangerous game with fire is starting again. This time the United States wants to turn Western Europe into a base for its strategic weapons aimed at cities of the Soviet Union.

The implementation of these plans would mean that the West European states would be drawn into a dangerous confrontation and would undermine the detente which has become established here. The future of Europe lies in a peaceful life, and this has been chosen and is being defended by the peoples of that continent. The new U.S. scheme to deploy its strategic nuclear missiles contradicts the will and interests of Europe and, in fact, threatens the lives of Europeans.

[Shishkovskiy] The U.S. proponents of the arms race also intend to draw their West European NATO partners into that race. By increasing their military expenditures, the U.S. militarists express dissatisfaction with the Europeans' insufficient contribution to the military potential of the Atlantic bloc. The military-industrial complex in the NATO countries is squeezing additional juices for itself out of the budget. Thus, the military allocations in the FRG's 1980 draft state budget have been increased by 4.5 per cent and amount to almost DM38 billion.

[Lomeyko] So what do we have here? On one hand, the FRG leaders make statements to the effect that peace has become more secure and the level of trust higher, while on the other hand arms spending is growing. Actual events thus refute the principle which has been put forward and signed in international documents which states that greater stability can be achieved with a lower military level than at present.

Particularly fervent in stirring up the arms race is the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition which insists that European strategic missiles should be deployed on FRG territory as soon as possible. While the FRG Government requires the agreement of the other West European countries as a condition for its own agreement, Helmut Kohl, CDU chairman, and his partner and rival Franz-Josef Strauss, are insisting on an immediate decision to deploy the missiles without the agreement of the other countries.

[Shishkovskiy] Incidentally, Vladimir Borisovich, this discord in Bonn is being used to put pressure on the other allies. The Dutch, Belgians and their neighbors are having their arms twisted and are being blackmailed, not with the Russian danger, but with the West German one. As Henri Simonet, the Belgian foreign minister, said: The refusal of the other countries to have the missiles deployed on their territories would be dangerous since this would compel West Germany to make an independent choice; today this might be a tactical choice, but tomorrow, in all probability, it will become a strategic one.

[Katin] All this NATO hullabaloo is aimed at one thing: To confuse and frighten the FRG's neighbors and to give them the false choice between two evils--whether they themselves live with nuclear missiles by their sides, or whether they live without them, but next to the West Germans who will have them. In order to make the West Europeans dispense money for new nuclear missiles, the U.S. politicians have no qualms about using open blackmail, even against their allies.

The press has been loaded with statements by retired generals and retired politicians, headed by the indefatigable Henry Kissinger, which say that in the event of a conflict in the European theater of military action, the United States might not open its nuclear umbrella over Western Europe. Therefore, it is said, the best thing would be for the West Europeans to get their own, that is, U.S. missiles, but at the expense of the West European taxpayers.

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There have been some denials about this point, in particular by Bundy, a former presidential adviser in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. At a conference of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, Bundy said that U.S. obligations to its West European allies regarding issues of defense and nuclear weapons remain unshakable.

The task is to determine who is right--Kissinger or Bundy. The doubts have been raised, and they are having their effect. This shows that for the sake of making super profits for the military concerns, nothing is sacred for their advocates; they are prepared to trade in even their allies' trust for their own guarantees.

[Shishkovskiy] The increase in rumors about the threat of aggression from the East, L'HUMANITE has noted, is aimed at blocking the Soviet proposal for a ban on new types of weapons of mass annihilation; delaying the start of the pan-European conference on reducing nuclear and conventional weapons; and promoting the adoption of plans to deploy hundreds of new nuclear missiles in Europe by the NATO countries.

Our program is coming to an end. I would like to thank my colleagues who have taken part in today's talk at the roundtable and to say goodbye to you, dear listeners.

REPORTAGE ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, GROMYKO'S ACTIVITIES

Gromyko, Waldheim Meeting

LD211932 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 21 September, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Questions relating to the work of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, which has now opened, were examined in the conversation.

Kurt Waldheim gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet delegation.

Gromyko, Chnoupek Meeting

LD212257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a meeting in New York with Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and foreign minister of the republic. During the conversation, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions pertaining to bilateral relations between the USSR and CSSR.

Kampuchean Foreign Minister on Representation

LD220850 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 22, TASS--Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen sent a message to the chairman of the General Assembly and the United Nations secretary general. He stressed in the message that it is only the People's Revolutionary council of Kampuchea that has the right to represent Kampuchea's people in the United Nations and its institutions.

The message stresses that the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that conducted the policy of genocide with regard to its own people and destroyed three million people was condemned by entire mankind. Granting the right to speak on behalf of the country to regime of hangmen contradicts to the United Nations Charter and the right of the Kampuchean people to independence.

The Kampuchean people supported by the entire peaceful mankind demands resolutely that those who are guilty of genocide should be expelled from the United Nations.

Support for Kampuchea

LD221248 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 22, TASS--TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The delegations of the countries of the socialist community at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly underway here declare for the constructive discussion of key issues on the agenda of the session, come out against the attempts of imperialist powers and their flunkies teaming up with China to artificially stir up tension at the meetings under the pretext of the polemics on the "Kampuchean problem" they created themselves.

The United Nations duty is to promote peace and social progress of mankind, and it is precisely in this light that the question of representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the United Nations should be viewed, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's permanent representative at the United Nations and the USSR's representative at the Security Council, said in his speech. Having overthrown the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, the Kampuchean people took the road of reconstruction of their country, the road of social progress and spiritual revival. And if in these conditions the United Nations should yield to those who, contrary to the common sense, try to support the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that was thrown on the garbage heap of history, this would cause profound perplexity in the world.

A group of renegades who do not represent anyone has no right to be present in the conference hall of the General Assembly, the Soviet ambassador said.

U. S., FRC Campaign

LD221724 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 22, TASS--Representatives of the United States and China have launched an intensive campaign at the session of the U.N. General Assembly to preserve the seat illegally occupied by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique at the United Nations despite the fact that the Kampuchean people had expelled this criminal clique. Representatives of socialist countries, states of Asia, Africa and the Arab East stigmatised in their reports the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and demonstrated total groundlessness of the claims by the butchers of the Kampuchean people to the seat at the General Assembly hall.

With the help of dubious manipulations and procedural chicanery, with the assistance of specially invited "legal advisers," the organizers of this worthless hostile campaign against people's Kampuchea managed to impose on the assembly the illegal decision to preserve a seat at the assembly hall for the representatives of the bloody regime, overthrown by the people.

CONCLUSION OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD221646 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 22, TASS--The Conference of the Interparliamentary Union concluded here. Its participants came out in support of the struggle of the progressive forces for peace and disarmament, in defence of the rights of peoples to self-determination and sovereignty, for the development of international cooperation. The conference condemned colonialism, racism, apartheid and other forms of oppression.

Venezuela's representative Rafael Caldera was elected president of the council and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union.

ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION ENDS MUNICH CONGRESS

LD221821 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Munich, September 22, TASS--The 30th Congress of the International Astronautical Federation, in which the Soviet delegation took part, ended its work here. More than 1,000 participants discussed 450 reports concerning various problems of space research.

The congress delegates were particularly interested in the work of the section with the participation of the Soviet cosmonauts, heroes of the Soviet Union, G.T. Beregovoy, A.V. Filipchenko, V.V. Kovalenko, A.S. Ivanchenkov, as well as cosmonauts from the German Democratic Republic and Poland Sigmund Jaehn and Mirosław Hermaszewski, on the recent six-month flight of the Soviet cosmonauts V.A. Lyakhov and V.V. Ryumin and the data on medical observations, submitted by the Soviet Union to the congress, allow scientists to conclude that space flights lasting 12 months and more will not damage human health," writes the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

Several materials for the United Nations Committee on the Use of Space for Peaceful Purposes have been prepared at the congress. The congress was held under the motto--Space Flights--For the Future of Mankind.

The congress delegates noted that vast prospects are opened by international cooperation in space studies. This is evidenced by the great interest of foreign specialists in the research which was jointly conducted by the Soviet Union with socialist and other countries under the "intercosmos" program, a TASS correspondent was told by G.T. Beregovoy, two times hero of the Soviet Union, lieutenant general, head of the Cosmonauts Training Centre named after Yu.A. Gagarin.

CUBA BEING 'REMARKABLY PATIENT' REGARDING GUANTANAMO 'THREAT'

LD211240 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Yuriy Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] At the recent nonaligned nations conference Cuban leader Fidel Castro called for international support in combatting U.S.-imposed blockade against Cuba and urged the United States to relinquish its control over Guantanamo Naval Base. Our observer Yuriy Georgiyev takes a look at the continuing American military presence on Cuban territory. This is what he writes:

Officially the United States refers to its military facility in Cuba as a naval station. This is apparently a euphemistic expression. In reality Guantanamo today is a large American naval base complete with the latest military equipment, a sizeable contingent of combat units and naval facilities which can handle up to 50 warships at a time. Located in the eastern part of Cuba, close to Santiago de Cuba--the country's second largest city--Guantanamo Base occupies a considerable territory, about 40 square miles. It is also America's oldest military base abroad. Leased to the United States in 1903 after the brief Spanish-American War the base seems to have become actually part of American territory. Although the United States ostensibly gave up the right to intervene in Cuban affairs, it retained its right to the naval base at Guantanamo. Under the terms of the leasing agreement concluded long before the 1959 Cuban revolution, the United States recognizes Cuba's sovereignty over Guantanamo and currently makes payments to the Cuban Government, albeit 4,000 annually--obviously a ridiculous amount of money.

The leasing agreement does not stipulate any date of United States withdrawal and leaves it entirely to the United States to decide whether or not it wants to evacuate its military facilities from Cuba. So far the United States seems to be allergic to any Cuban suggestion to discuss the future of Guantanamo base. Washington's response was that its naval facility in Cuba preserves Cuba's independence and protects its people. Apparently it takes American political thinking to explain just how foreign military presence can preserve a sovereign country's independence or protect its people.

Understandably enough the Cubans are unhappy about the original leasing agreement for Guantanamo and insist on the return of the territory under their control. But unwilling to aggravate the world situation, the Cuban Government has been remarkably patient about the Guantanamo Base issue, hoping to resolve the problem by peaceful means. But, they have made it abundantly clear that resolution of this issue cannot be put off indefinitely. United States military presence on Cuban territory is actually a source of permanent threat to the country's sovereignty. And given the United States hostile attitude toward Cuba, the Cubans view Guantanamo naval facility with grave concern. Predictably the issue was raised at the recent nonaligned nations conference in Havana, where several heads of state have called for United States withdrawal from Cuba.

The American response so far has been to turn a deaf ear and continue to ignore the issue completely, but at least American policymakers could be expected to come up with a better argument to justify United States military presence in Cuba, instead of saying that it preserves Cuba's independence. If we follow this line of reasoning, how about preserving United States independence and sovereignty by establishing a Cuban military base somewhere in Florida.

BRZEZINSKI'S COMMENTS ON USSR AT PRESS INTERVIEW HIT

Orlov Comment

LD211342 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Prominent political leaders of the United States have repeatedly stated in the past, and often reiterate now, that in their relations with the Soviet Union they are striving to adhere to the formula of "cooperation and competition". Furthermore, the highest U.S. echelons have more than once stressed the desire "to seek new spheres of mutual understanding" guided by the spirit of common sense. But here we have before us the latest statement by Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant of the U.S. President for national defence, made to a group of American newsmen. This statement does not say a word about American-Soviet cooperation. On the contrary, Mr Brzezinski advocates "energetic competition" with the Soviet Union on a world-wide scale. He says that the United States should compete with the Russians under all circumstances, and claims, as reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, that such "competition" should be carried on in all possible spheres--political, ideological and even military.

How does Mr. Brzezinski explain his practically open call for competition, or to be more exact, confrontation with the USSR? His statement contains no new "explanations". We witness here the self-same standard insinuations concerning "perfidious Soviet designs" in different regions of the world, from Asia to Africa, and from Western Europe to Cuba.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has not interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states, which by no means applies to the United States. And it follows also from the speech by Mr. Brzezinski himself that he needed the references to the alleged "Soviet menace" and "intrigues of Moscow" to corroborate again (for the umpteenth time) his desire to perpetuate the United States role as a world policeman. Brzezinski stresses that the United States had to exert even more efforts in the domain of defence, covering all its aspects. He calls for the strengthening of U.S. strategic and tactical nuclear forces, expansion of the U.S. capability to deploy its forces quickly in any region of the world.

It is superfluous to comment here on Brzezinski's calls to "strengthen the U.S. military capacity". The Soviet stand on this score is well-known. We should like to make another point: It is common knowledge that the good development of Soviet-American relations is in the interests of the peoples of both countries. Such a development is also in keeping with the need of consolidating world peace. Mr. Brzezinski's statements, on the other hand, urging actually to discard all American-Soviet cooperation stem wholly and completely from the logics of confrontation. However, such "logics" constitute a dangerous tendency in politics. They run counter to the spirit of the time, contradict from beginning to end also the national interests of the United States itself, and are based on the shaky foundation of overlooking the correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world.

Gan Comment

LD231913 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

["What Aims are Pursued by Mr Brzezinski?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, September 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security, speaking in an interview with pressmen, again showed himself to be an advocate of a "tough policy" in relations with the Soviet Union, and of the arms race and aggravation of international tension.

At first he spoke of the need for the USA to take a "more constructive approach" to changes in the world, to react to the new dilemmas of the present-day world as a positive force striving to create a structure for stability. In this context Z. Brzezinski described the new Soviet-American SALT-II treaty as the basis for strategic stability between the USA and the USSR. He said it is necessary for the USA to stabilise the arms race if it can do so and it needs SALT-II because it gives greater confidence in the future and restricts the arms race. He said that the United States will punish itself by the Senate's refusal to ratify the treaty.

Subsequent statements by Z. Brzezinski, however, showed serious contradictions in his views bringing to naught any claims to common sense and realism. After noting the favourable effect of SALT II on restraining a dangerous arms race, Z. Brzezinski said right away that the United States should use the treaty in order--to further strengthen its defences.

Z. Brzezinski said that although the present U.S. administration has stepped up considerably military preparations as compared with the past, it will follow this policy in the future. This statement by Z. Brzezinski is confirmed by all the activities of the present administration which has buried in oblivion its promises to seek cutbacks in the Pentagon's enormous budget. Suffice it to say that the White House sets military appropriations for the 1980 fiscal year at an unprecedented level of 141,200 million dollars. Z. Brzezinski said that steps have been taken to develop MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and new missiles of other types, that the far-reaching programme for building up nuclear armaments in Western Europe is being carried out, a "quick reaction" corps is being established for armed interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples, a programme for strengthening NATO's combat potential is under way, and so on and so forth.

In the opinion of Z. Brzezinski, all this is a mature policy in a complex world. He left no doubt as to the aims which the U.S. leaders set before themselves while deliberately doing harm to international peace, stability and the security of the peoples by spurring up the arms race. Using threadbare inventions about the "Soviet challenge" as a cover-up, the assistant to the U.S. President directly pointed to the United States' desire to control global changes in a direction suitable to the USA. As before, emphasis is laid on armed force and threat of force in total disregard of consequences.

It is noteworthy that Brzezinski made no mention of the development of Soviet-American cooperation which is beneficial to both countries and which holds out a promise of relaxation of tension. Evidently such cooperation does not fit into his concepts which envisage the strengthening and expansion of the role of the USA as a world gendarme.

Z. Brzezinski stressed that on the whole the United States should be in a position to do three things at a time--to build up its military might, to agree to control over armaments, wherever this meets American interests, and to rival with the USSR.

It is no wonder that having adopted such an "action programme," Z. Brzezinski spared no effort to build up a new anti-Soviet myth about the "presence of Soviet combat units in Cuba."

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The inconsistency of Mr. Brzezinski's arguments was to be clearly seen from his pronouncements on the United States' "right" to keep abroad its troops and bases, of which they are now approximately 2,500 in different regions of the world. One can only describe as impudence and arrogance his statement that American Armed Forces are stationed abroad on the basis of treaty relations or historical realities of long standing.

These and other statements of this kind, made by Z. Brzezinski during the interview, reflected the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, which strives to step up its military and political expansion at any price. But such global claims rest on a shaky foundation and are made without regard to the real power balance in the world.

CARTER REPLIES TO NEWSMEN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS STOCKPILES

LD231640 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 23, TASS--During his meeting with provincial newspaper editors and representatives of broadcasting corporations, President J. Carter touched upon the question of chemical weapons.

When replying to a question as to why the Pentagon is going to store about 900 nerve gas bombs in Utah State, which cause anxiety among the people of that state, the President admitted that destructive weapons and dangerous materials are kept in every state or the USA and potentially dangerous operations may possibly take place in any of them.

Thus it follows from this question and the President's reply to it that the United States continues to stockpile chemical weapons. Moreover, President Carter confirmed that the United States is not going to get rid of this dangerous type of arms.

As is known, the Soviet Union and the United States are holding talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons. But these talks encounter certain difficulties. The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing everything possible to achieve progress in these talks. The difficulties are created by the United States.

As was pointed out in the Soviet-American communique which was signed at the summit meeting in Vienna, the two sides reaffirmed the importance of universal, total and controllable ban on chemical weapons and agreed to step up their efforts to prepare a joint agreed-upon proposal in order to submit it to the Disarmament Committee.

DISAPPEARANCE OF URANIUM IN U.S.; ISRAELI PAST ROLE NOTED

LD220522 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Viktor Yenicheyev commentary]

[Text] The United States Federal authorities continue an investigation over the missing of 20 pounds of enriched uranium from a plant in the town of Erwin, Tennessee. More from our news analyst, Viktor Yenivheev:

According to laws of dialectics, nothing in the world appears and disappears without a trace. However, everything seems to indicate that these all-embracing laws don't apply to enriched uranium made at American plants. At the moment American experts are making as yet a futile search for the missing uranium, which is enough to make one atom bomb. This incident at the Erwin plant is far from the first one in the United States record. According to the newspapers Washington POST and New York TIMES, other various quantities of enriched uranium and plutonium disappeared under mysterious circumstances from practically all the plants making them. But all records were broken by the (Newmack) company in Pennsylvania, which was headed until recently by Zalman Shapiro.

In the past 10 years the company warehouses missed nearly 200 kg of enriched uranium. As for the total quantity of enriched uranium and plutonium missing without a trace in the United States since 1946, it is more than 4 tons. This amount of the fissionable material is enough to make 100 small atom bombs, specialists have calculated.

The uranium-plutonium riddle, similar to the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle, couldn't fail to draw the attention of the United States Government. Three official investigations were made: in 1966, 1969 and 1976. The findings were disclosed personally to the former Presidents Johnson and Ford, but for the broad sections of the American public the mystery is still unresolved and the work of all the investigators was stopped under circumstances as mysterious as the disappearance of uranium and plutonium itself. And yet the ordinary American can feel secure. He practically has no chance to meet face to face with a gangster armed with nuclear weapons. Such a conclusion follows from CIA data, since this agency is well versed in all sorts of underhanded operations. The CIA flatly rejects guesses that uranium and plutonium have any magic action. But another curious thing came to light during their investigations about the nuclear materials obtained in the United States. It turned out that the missing materials invariably turn up in Israel. Light on the issue was shed by Zalman Shapiro, during whose presidency of the (Newmack) company the greatest amount of uranium and plutonium were found missing. The trouble is, Mr Zalman Shapiro has now joined the Westinghouse Company which, incidentally, also deals with the production of enriched uranium and plutonium. Apparently, they believe in the United States that by joining another company Mr Shapiro has clean forgot about what he was doing before. And yet there are strong indications the man is still linked closely with Israel.

But certainly, Zalman Shapiro, along with the other people engaged in the production and storage of enriched uranium and plutonium aren't to blame. The reason for the missing quantities of these metals should evidently be sought in their magic properties of some kind. Judge for yourselves: In the United States people know how to fully use every working minute, every cent, everything that is in the national interest of their country, but uranium and plutonium are guarded carelessly despite very stringent government bans and laws. This goes on although almost every American administration makes various steps to prevent unapproved distribution of nuclear materials. It is amazing that while these regulations have effect with regard to India, Pakistan and a number of other countries they don't apply to Israel. By devious ways uranium and plutonium reach that country.

This seemingly mysterious and at the same time very serious issue should interest the American Government by all means. As is known, for a long time now Israel has had the know-how for the production of nuclear weapons. That means that if an atom bomb does not explode in America, its fuse can work well in some area of the Middle East.

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U.S. BLACK LEADERS SCORE ISRAEL, SUPPORT PALESTINIANS

LD232040 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 23, TASS--The American public could again see for itself what the American-Israeli collusion brings to the Arab peoples of the Middle East. G. Lowery, prominent black leader, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who has returned from a tour of Lebanon, said that members of the black public delegation who made the tour could see personally that Israel uses American arms against Lebanese civilians. Speaking here at a national conference of Americans of Palestinian extraction, he said that the delegates saw with their own eyes the consequences of destructive Israeli bombing raids and atrocities in Lebanese territory. He said he was shocked to see irrefutable evidence of the use of American arms against civilian targets and peaceful people. G. Lowery brushed aside as racist nonsense the assertions of some American newspapers that the PLO is using organizations of black Americans for its own purposes.

A. Johnson, former diplomatic staff member of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem, also speaking at the conference, criticized Washington's all-round support of Israeli policy. As is known, A. Johnson sent in her time a report from Jerusalem to the State Department concerning the mass torture of Arabs by the Israeli authorities during interrogations and was compelled because of this to leave her post this year. She said that the American taxpayers have to pay for this Israeli-created system of torture, which is not something for the Americans to be proud of. A. Johnson stressed that while giving extensive material aid to Israel, whenever it asks for it, the White House and Congress keep silent about systematic violation by Tel Aviv of the rights of the Arab population in the occupied territories.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY PROBLEMS AT YEREVAN MEETING

LD211536 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Yerevan, September 21, TASS--Joint efforts of physicists of the USSR and the USA made it possible to achieve considerable progress in studying the problems of electric super-conductivity. This conclusion was made by participants in the Soviet-American research group at a meeting in Soviet Armenia, a republic in Transcaucasia. The field in which we work is one of the most important fields in contemporary physics. It is topical for fundamental science and practice, said laureate of the Nobel Prize, member of the National Academy of the United States Robert Schrieffer. The work of the group showed that it is only by joint efforts that serious results can be achieved, he said. We embarked upon joint research with American colleagues two years ago, said the director of the Landau Institute of Theoretical Physics, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Isaak Khalatnikov. And we have already discovered a new mechanism of conductivity in so-called monomer materials, organic conductors. There are reasons to expect that we shall be able to solve the main task--the problem of super-conductivity, Professor Khalatnikov said. He pointed out that due to joint research, this sphere of science is already exerting a considerable effect on the development of technology, specifically of electronics and computing equipment.

ID231246 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 23, TASS--In conformity with the understanding between the governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on the holding of Soviet-Chinese talks, a PRC Government delegation led by vice-foreign minister of that country, Wang Yuping, arrived in Moscow today.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 23 September carries a slightly longer report on the arrival in Moscow of the PRC government delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yuping which adds the following: "The Chinese delegation was met by Ilishev, head of the USSR Government delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and members of the Soviet delegation. Also present at the airport was Tian Zengpei, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

COMMENTARY REFUTES XINHUA COMMENTS ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

OW231942 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Mulatov commentary: How XINHUA emancipates its thinking--on its comments on the so-called Soviet combat troops in Cuba]

[Text] Beijing propaganda media, including XINHUA news agency, are taking great pains to call on the Chinese people to emancipate their minds, to be honest in words and in deeds and to uphold truth [words indistinct].

To put it politely, however, the present Beijing leaders and their propaganda departments are teachers by negative example in this regard. The world is (?shocked at the fact that) they are using the rumor spread by U.S. spy organizations about Soviet combat troops in Cuba posing a threat to the United States. For instance, Beijing [words indistinct] hysterically clamors that Soviet troops have occupied Cuba for a long time but the United States has feigned ignorance.

From this you can see how deceptive XINHUA is. XINHUA is attempting to incite a military and political conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States so that the Beijing leaders will be able to sit on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight [words indistinct].

As U.S. Congressman (?arr) said of the Soviet military personnel stationed in Cuba: The only threat of the Soviet military personnel is apparently caused by some people's very crude statements.

As everyone can see, XINHUA's instigating statements on this subject are a case in point. The Beijing reactionaries are obviously worse than the gang of four as far as their failure to have a sound mind and to emancipate their minds according to facts is concerned.

Dear listeners, let us now take a look at the facts: True, there are Soviet military personnel in Cuba but they are not organized combat troops posing a threat to the United States. Of course, neither are they an occupation army. At the invitation of the Cuban government, Soviet military personnel are helping Cuban commanders and fighters master the Soviet military technology and equipment with which the Cuban troops are armed.

Incidentally, Soviet military personnel, at the invitation of the Chinese government, also fulfilled a similar task in China in the 1950's. No one describes that as Soviet occupation of China threatening another neighboring country. But let us discuss this later and return to the question of Soviet military personnel in Cuba.

(?An editorial in the Soviet paper PRAVDA) convincingly proves that as far as the number of Soviet military personnel in Cuba and their functions are concerned, they do not and cannot pose a threat to the United States and other countries. XINHUA's anti-Soviet elements also know this. However, it appears that the Chinese leaders' propagandists have most irresponsibly "emancipated their minds." They conscientiously distort the class situation and openly and brazenly attempt to create large-scale military and political conflicts. However, by attempting to subject the Soviet Union to indignities Beijing's leaders and their propagandists have humiliated themselves.

Finally, let us review some history. I believe the Chinese people remember the years during which personnel of various Soviet military services, as advisors and military experts, helped the young PRC strengthen its national defense. Following the victory of the people's revolution, China asked for Soviet military technology and equipment and the assistance of Soviet military experts, as Cuba later did. In accordance with the principles of socialism and internationalism, the Soviet Union provided technical aid to China as it has done for Cuba.

Naturally, this was not to the imperialists' liking. This made the imperialists furious. But even the imperialists themselves, such as Japan and other countries, did not term the fact that Soviet military personnel, at the invitation of Chinese leaders, had worked in China for a fairly long time as the so-called "occupation of China and a threat." People understand that the Soviet Union agreed to aid China with military technology, equipment and knowledge, not because the former wanted the latter to threaten other countries but because the Soviet Union wanted to prevent other countries from threatening China. Those who are not confused by anti-Soviet elements know that the Soviet Union has provided military aid to Cuba not because the Soviet Union wants Cuba to threaten any other countries but because the Soviet Union wants to make it possible for the Cuban people to do constructive labor without misgivings.

If Maoism had not led China away from the socialist and internationalist road and had not turned Chinese leaders into reactionaries and (?singers) in the anti-Soviet chorus, the world would have appraised Chinese propaganda another way. However, Chinese propaganda media are now selling Chinese prestige, which was won by the Chinese people through 30 years of protracted revolutionary struggle, short.

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CHINA

SOIREE HONORS SOVIETS WHO AIDED FOUNDING OF PRC

OW211239 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Dear listeners: The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Soviet committee of war veterans held a soiree in Moscow on 17 September in honor of participants in the 1945 liberation of Manchuria and Soviet specialists who helped China create the foundations of a socialist economy. Here is a report by our station observer (Botov) on this soiree:

In an opening speech, Professor (Chisovenskiy), vice chairman of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said: The Soviet people's fraternal assistance in liberating Manchuria and helping China restore its economy will go down in history. The Soviet people and the Chinese people must always remember this point. Soviet assistance to the Chinese people during the years of war against militarist Japan, Soviet help in building the foundations of a socialist economy in China and Soviet efforts to help China train cadres for its industry, agriculture, science and culture are based on the proletarian spirit of internationalism. This kind of assistance fully manifests the great principle of Leninism. After smashing militarist Japan in Manchuria, the Soviet Union helped China turn Manchuria into a strong base area for the development of the people's democratic revolution.

(Rashimov), deputy director of the Far East Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, delivered a report at the soiree. In his report, he pointed out: The Soviet troops stationed in Manchuria and North Korea created conditions for the democratic forces to unite rapidly on the basis of a socialist economy and political freedom and to turn Manchuria into an outpost of the Chinese revolution. The report pointed out: The Soviet people and their armed forces played a decisive role in defeating militarist Japan. It should be mentioned here that Soviet aid was not limited to helping build and arm the Chinese communist forces. It was also of tremendous significance in helping China transform its socialist economy and train qualified people for its industry, communications, transportation and science. All this played a decisive part in helping the Chinese people score their achievements during the first ten years after the founding of the PRC.

Despite its own serious post-war difficulties, the Soviet Union gave effective aid to consolidate the people's democratic regime in Manchuria. With aid from the Soviet Union, the revolutionary base areas in Manchuria became a reliable bridgehead for China's revolutionary forces to attack the Chiang Kai-Shek regime in 1948 and 1949.

(Rashimov) said in conclusion: At that time, the Chinese leaders highly praised the contributions made by the Soviet Union to the development of the Chinese revolution. They held that these contributions reflected the proletarian unity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China.

The scholars and the representatives of people of all walks of life attending the soiree held by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans attentively listened to the speeches. Major General (Yefremov), former deputy commander of a tank unit of the Baykal field army, and (Postylov), a former army interpreter who now works as a scientific worker first class of the Far East Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, recalled past events. Some documentary films were shown at the end of the soiree.

TASS REPORTS INCREASING JAPANESE INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. STRATEGY

LD212233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 21st September, TASS--Admiral M. Weisner, commander in chief of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, was today decorated with the First Degree Order "for services" that bears a ribbon depicting "the Rising Sun." This very high award, hardly ever presented to foreign citizens, illustrates very eloquently the close ties that have lately been established between the military services of the two countries. Tokyo has hastened to express in this way its gratitude to the Pentagon for escalating its military preparations in the Far East and to the admiral who is personally involved in the organization of the joint exercises by the U.S. and Japanese armed forces. G. Yamashita, director general of the Defense Agency presented this order to M. Weisner. After the touching presentation ceremony, he discussed the questions of further strengthening the ties between the Defense Agency and the Pentagon with the American visitor.

The U.S., Japanese and also South Korean military commanders have taken to visiting each other in the recent months, in order to discuss the details of putting together a tripartite military alliance. In the middle of August G. Yamashita discussed in Washington during his visit to the United States, Japan's contribution to the general arms race and the perfecting of the system of military cooperation. This contribution is expressed both in the new efforts to strengthen the Japanese army and in the incredible expenditure on the upkeep of the American military bases in Japan, through the taxpayers. More than 105 billion yen will be spent on these purposes this year alone.

The strengthening of Japanese-U.S. ties within the framework of the military alliance which is being created is taking place on the basis of the "main principles of Japanese-American cooperation in the sphere of defense," approved at the end of the last year. These envisage joint operations of the Japanese and American troops both in peacetime and in the event of "extraordinary circumstances". Contrary to the interests of detente, Japan is becoming increasingly involved in U.S. Asian strategy.

LINKS BETWEEN JAPANESE ELECTIONS, U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES CITED

LD212220 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Demchenko writes:

Preparations for elections to the lower house of Parliament, scheduled for October 7, have started in Japan. The electoral campaign, along with other questions, centers on the military policy of the present Japanese Government of the Liberal Democrats. And this is not fortuitous, since a tendency has recently made itself ever more evident towards speeding up the rate of reviving Japanese militarism, of strengthening the Japano-American military alliance, all of which is fraught with serious consequences, first of all, for Japan itself. Japanese progressive forces and oppositionary parties have repeatedly pointed out that expansion of Japano-American military cooperation is actually drawing Japan into the U.S. global strategy.

A striking example are the Pentagon's more than 140 bases and other military installations deployed on Japanese territory under the Japano-American security treaty, for the abrogation of which Japan's progressive forces are coming out ever more resolutely. "A hotbed of tension in Asia" is how they describe these bases.

A special place in the Pentagon's Far-Eastern strategy is given to Okinawa, which is its forepost in Asia, and is figuratively called an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier". At present more than 60 bases and other military installations of the USA as well as 35,000 American men and soldiers are deployed there. The Pentagon is seeking of late to expand the functions of Okinawa as an important bridgehead of its policy of military intimidation in Asia and the Pacific basin. The rearming with up-to-date weaponry of the troops here deployed proceeds at a high pace, and the bases of the 7th U.S. Pacific Fleet are being streamlined. The fleet, according to the daily IOMIURI, now includes 12 aircraft carriers. The Kadena base is still the biggest U.S. Air Force base not only on Okinawa, but in all Southeast Asia.

Despite resolute protests by the Okinawans and the public on other Japanese islands, American Army exercises are being organised ever more frequently on Japanese territory and close to it. In the last half-year alone, joint exercises by American and Japanese aircraft were held four times. The Kadena base on Okinawa is one of the 52 U.S. military bases deployed on the island, from which American strategic bombers were lifted to imitate a nuclear war during the recently held "Global Shield" exercise. These exercises in which some 120,000 U.S. servicemen were involved, the Pentagon demonstrated the aggressive nature of its war bases abroad, revealed the essence of the "America military presence" doctrine, spearheaded first of all against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

A similar demonstration took place when the large scale "tempest over the fortress" exercise was carried out last August in the Okinawa area which involved 26 warships, 280 combat planes, and some 40,000 U.S. servicemen. During these exercises the landing of paratroopers and an attack on the "enemy's reinforced area" was simulated. According to spokesmen for Japan's National Defence Board, these exercises, according to the ASAHI paper, were a rehearsal of combat operations by American troops that might take place in the Persian Gulf zone and on the Korean Peninsula.

Encouraged by Washington and Beijing, Japan is rapidly building up the capabilities of its armed forces, the creation of which was a direct infringement of the Japanese Constitution. This army is being intensively trained of late. As of September 25 it is planned to hold new week-long exercises by Japan's naval forces in the Sea of Japan, involving 70 warships and 16,000 seamen. Early in October, on the eve of the parliamentary elections, there will take place in the airspace over northern and western Japan the biggest exercises of recent years by the Japanese air force, involving 550 aircraft, 48,000 servicemen, including missilemen, as well as a number of warships. It is noteworthy that most of such exercises are being held by the Japanese army with the declared aim of "repelling an attack from the north."

The military policy of the current Japanese Government is of interest not only to the Japanese, who will soon go to the polls to vote for the candidates of one or another political party. It rouses interest in other countries too. Because, depending on whether Japan follows the path of peace and cooperation, or embarks on the road of military adventures, which has once already led the Japanese people to catastrophe, will not only be the situation in the region, but international relations in general.

JAPANESE COMMERCE-INDUSTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD232221 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 23, TASS--A delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, arrived here today for the 8th conference of the committees on economic cooperation of the USSR and Japan. The delegation was met by Ivan Semichastnov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Tokigiro Yomoto, Japan's ambassador to the USSR.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN SPEAKS TO PUSHTU TRIBE REPRESENTATIVES

LD212025 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 21, TASS--A people's system which protects the interests of the workers, peasants and other working people has been established in Afghanistan, stated Hafizollah Amin, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Addressing representatives of Pushtu tribes, populating the eastern provinces of the country, Hafizollah Amin firmly rejected the false inventions by the enemies of the April revolution, former feudals and exploiters, who maintain that the principles of Islam are being violated in Afghanistan, that the citizens' democratic rights and freedoms are being trampled upon. Everyone may visit any region of the country, he said, and see for himself how false and groundless his propaganda is. The Afghan people is freely working on its land, is freely exercising its religious rites and increasingly becoming convinced in the genuine popular character of the existing system, in the falsity of its enemies' vicious propaganda. The working people of Afghanistan live as brothers, irrespective of national identity, and are making a tremendous contribution to the development of their motherland. This fraternity is of a true class character--it is a brotherhood of working people, a brotherhood of workers and peasants.

The April revolution in Afghanistan inspires working people in different countries to struggle, at the same time rousing the hatred and wrath of the exploiters. This hatred is due to the fact that the system in our country is a genuinely people's system, which serves the interests of working people. Everything that is being implemented in the DRA is being done in the interests of the workers and peasants. We are proud that all the measures are being implemented in the interests of the working people, that complete equality exists in the country between the nationalities. The working Muslims of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin underlined, struggle against oppression by the feudals and other exploiters. This is not a war between "infidels" and defenders of Islam, this is a class war between the working people and the exploiters, in which the working people are gaining victory.

Hafizollah Amin highly assessed the role of the party in the revolution whose victory became possible as a result of the efforts by the country's heroic armed forces. The Afghan Army, its soldiers and officers followed the party because they themselves are representatives of the working people.

The people of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin went on, strives to live in friendship with all countries. We want peace, we struggle for peace, we defend our motherland against attacks. We want to have fraternal relations with the working people of Pakistan and Iran. This is our task and we shall allow nobody in Afghanistan to come out against the working people of Pakistan. Everyone who is an enemy of the working people of Pakistan is our enemy. The Pakistani working people support our revolution--everyone who regards Afghanistan as his motherland can return home without hindrance and live together with his brothers and sisters, Hafizollah Amin said. However, we shall not permit the enemies of the Afghan people to return. There is no place here for those who lived here formerly at the expense of the working people and fled their country.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL NOTED

LD241124 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 24, TASS--The creation of an extraordinary revolutionary tribunal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been announced here.

As reported by BAKHTAR agency, this tribunal has been set up to strengthen legality, law and order, and to ensure the democratic freedoms of the working people of Afghanistan.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN RECEIVE THANKS FROM AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN

LD211352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A telegram has arrived for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin from Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The telegram says: Dear comrades: Permit me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your fraternal congratulations on the occasion of my election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I express the conviction that the fraternal relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will continue to develop successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation, in the interests of the peoples of our countries and to the benefit of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

KOSYGIN SENDS OVERNIGHT GREETINGS TO PAKISTAN'S HAQ

LD191007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Prom on Board Aircraft"]

[Excerpt] A.N. Kosygin's telegram to Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, says:

"Overflying Pakistani territory on my way home, I would like again to send best wishes to you, Mr President, and to the Pakistani people."

USSR ENVOY TO NEPAL TRANSFERRED; REPLACEMENT APPOINTED

LD210953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Abdul-Rakhman Khalil Ogly Vezirov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Kamo Babinovich Udumyan of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal in connection with his transfer to other work.

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW VISIT OF VIETNAM'S PHAM VAN DONG

Arrival in Moscow

LD211426 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Moscow from Havana today. He took part in the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and paid official visits to a number of Latin American countries.

At the airport the distinguished guest was greeted by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov and other officials.

Meeting with Kosygin

LD211721 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, met today in the Kremlin with Politbureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong, who is in Moscow on his way from Havana, where he took part in the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries.

During their talk they examined questions of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in different fields and exchanged views on a number of international problems of mutual interest. When discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, Aleksey Kosygin and Pham Van Dong voiced confidence that an end to outside interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and to military provocations against them, is an essential condition for improving the situation in that region and consolidating international security in Asia. Aleksey Kosygin reiterated the Soviet Union's loyalty to its internationalist duty, to traditions of fraternal solidarity and mutual aid, as laid down in the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Both sides stated firm support for the just struggle of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--the sole legitimate government of that country--for the realisation of its inalienable right to represent the Kampuchean people in the international arena.

The sides assessed highly the positive results of the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana, which proved an important stage on the road to further strengthen and develop the nonalignment movement, to raise its role as a positive factor in the overall struggle of the peoples for stronger universal peace, against imperialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, reaction and racism.

The talk passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Departure for Iraq

LD240928 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 24, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong has left here for an official visit to Iraq today. Pham Van Dong arrived in Moscow from Havana on Friday. He had taken part in the sixth non-aligned summit conference and was on official visits in a number of Latin American states.

VIETNAM'S NEWS AGENCY CITES CONTINUING CHINESE PROVOCATIONS

ID211738 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 21 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Hanoi, September 21, TASS-China continues its armed provocations along the entire length of the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports. Chinese military units are being pulled closer to the border regions, and army exercises are being conducted.

The Chinese troops fire at the Vietnamese territory from guns and mortars every day. Particularly tense is the situation in the border areas of the provinces of Ha Tuen, Hoan Lien Son and Quang Ninh. Some populated localities in the area are subjected to intensive artillery barrages several times a day.

Chinese soldiers have repeatedly violated the SRV's border, attacked Vietnamese villages and border posts. As a result of these provocations, several dozens of civilians and frontier guards were killed, many houses were burnt down.

Specially trained reconnaissance and sabotage groups have stepped up their activities. They penetrate into Vietnam's territory, destroy economic facilities, kill or abduct people.

China continues to violate Vietnam's territorial waters. More than a hundred Chinese ships intruded into the Vietnamese territorial waters on September 1 and 2. On September 5, a group of Chinese military aircraft violated Vietnam's air space and penetrated eight kilometers deep into the Vietnamese territory. On the same day, Vietnam's air space was violated in the region of the provinces of Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuen.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY stresses that the Chinese leadership, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and world reaction, is feverishly moving towards new ventures. Vietnam's people and army vigilantly follow these intrigues and are ready to give a resolute rebuff to the machinations of the expansionists.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MALAYSIAN LEADER'S VISIT

Visit to Leningrad

ID181818 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 18 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Leningrad, September 18, TASS--Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein Onn today opened his official visit in the Soviet Union by the arrival in Leningrad. The guest of honour who arrived at the invitation of the Soviet Government was met at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Tikhon Kiselev and other officials.

Negotiations with Kosygin

ID211118 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 21 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--Negotiations were held in the Kremlin today between Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Datuk Hussein bin Onn, prime minister of Malaysia. In the course of the negotiations, which proceeded in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, the sides exchanged views on urgent international problems of consolidating peace and security, non-use of force in international relations. They stressed the great importance of the process of detente, its extension to all the regions of the world, including the Asian Continent. During the detailed discussion of the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides noted the importance of ensuring peace and stability in that region, establishment and development of relations of goodneighbourship among all the peoples living there.

An exchange of views took place on a broad range of questions related to Soviet-Malaysian bilateral relations. The sides confirmed their desire to strengthen and deepen equitable, mutually advantageous relations in the economic, commercial, scientific-technical and other spheres in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Malaysia, discussed concrete ways of using the available opportunities for expanding Soviet-Malaysian cooperation.

Taking part in the negotiations from the Soviet side were Nikolay Patolichev, minister for foreign trade of the USSR, Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, other officials, and from the Malaysian side--Tengku Ahmad Ritthauddeen, minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

Moscow Luncheon

LD211422 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--The prime minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein bin Onn, now on an official visit in the Soviet Union, held a luncheon today.

Present at the luncheon were Aleksey Kosygin, Petr Demichev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of state committees of the USSR, and other officials. During the luncheon Datuk Hussein bin Onn and Aleksey Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts.

On the same day the prime minister laid a wreath to the Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid to the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Departure for Tashkent

LD220956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, left Moscow today for Tashkent. At the airport, which was decorated with the state flags of Malaysia and the Soviet Union, he was seen off by Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

Tashkent Arrival

LD221425 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 22, TASS--Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government today arrived from Moscow in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, a Soviet republic in Central Asia.

Tour of Tashkent

LD231821 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Datuk Hussein bin Onn, prime minister of Malaysia, today visited Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR. The guest was acquainted with the republic's economic and cultural achievements and the prospects for the development of Uzbekistan.

The prime minister laid flowers at the memorial of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the central square of the city and a wreath at the eternal flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Datuk Hussein bin Onn and those accompanying him visited the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the republic, the stations of the Tashkent subway system and saw the sights of the city and the new housing areas.

Levchenko Commentary

LD221736 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, is a major event in relations between the two countries. In Moscow the Malaysian prime minister was received by the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, and had talks with the Soviet prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin. Soviet-Malaysian relations and prospects for their development were discussed. The two sides expressed their desire to expand Soviet-Malaysian cooperation. This cooperation serves the interests of both nations. At the same time it has a broader aspect. The entire foreign policy of the Soviet Union is aimed at solving the most important problems of our times, ensuring lasting peace. This is also the objective of the relations of the Soviet Union with Malaysia and with other developing countries.

Malaysia is a state in Southeast Asia and understandably when the two sides discussed international problems they paid special attention to that region. During the meeting with Datuk Hussein bin Onn, Leonid Brezhnev pledged the Soviet Union's support to the desire of the Southeast Asian countries to promote their national independence and for independent development, for their efforts to ease tension in the region. They spoke about the dangers stemming from the designs of the imperialist forces and the forces allied with them for the destinies of Southeast Asia, from the attempts of these forces to impose their demands on other nations by army and other methods and to sow discord between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

The Soviet Union would like to see a line for peace, understanding and friendship become dominant in relations between the states in Asia and the rest of the world. During the talks the Soviet and Malaysian leaders expressed their desire to develop equal economic cooperation. The Soviet Union has a rich experience of such cooperation with many developing nations. For example, it has helped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, technically and economically, to build more than 1,000 industrial projects while another 900 or so are under construction. Taken together, these facilities can turn out 30 million tons of steel a year, more than half a million tons of aluminium, about 23 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, 65 million tons of oil, and more than 45 million tons of coal.

Guided by the principles of justice in its relations with the developing nations, the Soviet Union supports the struggle of these nations for restructuring international economic relations so that they are based on an equal nondiscriminatory foundation. Peoples cannot tolerate violence and arbitrariness, outside interference in their internal affairs or attempts to keep them away from advancing toward civilization. The developing nations can always rely on the Soviet Union's support and solidarity in their efforts to overcome the grave legacy of the colonial past, to achieve stronger independence and to make economic and social progress.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

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HUSAK, STROUGAL THANK USSR LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

LD201431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Telegram from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nilolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and both our peoples we sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and you personally for your congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

In marking this anniversary it is with a sense of profound appreciation that the Czechoslovak people remember the sacrifices made by the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War and the Soviet Union's all-round fraternal assistance, which contributed decisively to our people's triumph in the struggle for national sovereignty and independence and for the creation of a socially just system in our country. We will never forget the sacrifices made by the heroic Soviet people in Czechoslovakia. The monuments to the Soviet heroes who fell at Dukla and on other battlefields have become a permanent symbol of the indissoluble friendship and fraternity between our countries' peoples tempered in their joint struggle against fascism.

The working people of Czechoslovakia are resolved to continue to develop and strengthen friendship, alliance and fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation as an eternal revolutionary behest of the Slovak National Uprising and of our people's whole national liberation struggle. The historic development of these last decades has unequivocally confirmed that our people were right to take the path of building socialism following their motherland's liberation. The CSSR is a sturdy and reliable member of the socialist community and, with the other fraternal socialist countries, contributes actively to the joint struggle for social progress, peace and disarmament.

We hold in high regard the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Communist Party aimed at easing international tension and preventing the danger of a military holocaust. We are proud that, together with the Soviet Union, we are helping to implement consistently a policy of peace and to insure security and cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

We wish the Soviet people and you, dear comrades, great new successes in building a communist society and in the struggle for the peoples' freedom and independence, social progress and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

May the indissoluble friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union thrive and prosper and may the fraternal alliance between the CPCZ and the CPSU continue to strengthen.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCP Central Committee and president of the CSSR; and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET THANK USSR LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

LD211407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all the Romanian people we express cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people for their cordial congratulations and wishes in connection with the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania. We express profound confidence that, functioning consistently in the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our peoples and in accordance with the provisions of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty and the joint statement signed in November 1976 and on the basis of the accords achieved during summit meetings, relations between our parties and countries will steadily broaden and deepen in accordance with the Romanian and Soviet peoples' interests and the common cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

On this occasion we send sincere wishes to communists and all Soviet working people for the achievement of new and increasing successes in implementing the 25th party congress decisions and in building communism in the neighboring, friendly Soviet Union.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

GDR ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD210855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the GDR National People's Army headed by Col Gen H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Main Political Administration, was in the Soviet Union 10 through 15 September at the invitation of Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Col Gen H. Kessler and those accompanying him were received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister. The delegation of GDR National People's Army political workers was received in the CPSU Central Committee by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A detailed exchange of experience of party political work took place in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, where they inquired about the organization of the educational process for training political worker cadres for the army and navy.

The GDR National People's Army political workers familiarized themselves with the work experience of the Kiev Military District Political Directorate, the formation's political departments and the Kiev Higher Naval Political Academy. In Kiev the delegation met with A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

In one unit of the Kiev military district a combat collaboration rally was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The Soviet servicemen cordially congratulated the German guests on the forthcoming glorious jubilee--the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of leading political workers of the GDR National People's Army took place in an atmosphere of sincere, fraternal friendship and combat collaboration.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 September on page 3 adds that upon its arrival "The delegation was greeted at Sheremetevo Airport by Army General A.A. Yepishev; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and other leading political officers.

["The welcoming party included W. Hildebrandt, counsellor at the GDR Embassy in the Soviet Union, and Col R. Hoffmann, acting military attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR."]

DEMICHEV, KISELEV ATTEND BULGARIAN SOIREE IN MOSCOW

LD201533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[V. Ivanov report: "Bulgarian People's Creativity"]

[Excerpt] The Muscovites have welcomed their dear guests from the fraternal country with flowers, joyous smiles and songs. A festival of Bulgarian amateur artistic creativity opened yesterday in the Rossiya Concert Hall. It is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The ceremonial soiree was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

LD241102 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

In the course of the exchange of view, both sides expressed satisfaction with the present state of Soviet-French relations. Mutual striving was noted for a further development of mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the agreements reached during the talks in Moscow this year between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France.

ROMANOV RECEIVES COMMUNIST OFFICIAL FROM LE HAVRE

[LENTASS report: "Friendly Meeting in the Smolnyy"]

G.V. Romanov told the guest about the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's achievements in fulfilling 25th CPSU Congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the conclusions and instructions contained in the policy speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and about the competition taking place among labor collectives for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

The talk also touched on forms and methods of organizational and ideological work and the course of the report and election campaign which has begun in party organizations. It was noted that Le Havre week is further evidence of the strengthening multifaceted ties between the sister cities. The international holiday has opened up favorable new prospects for deepening their cooperation.

Present at the talk was L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom.

DEPUTY PREMIER ARKHIPOV RECEIVES UK BANKER

LD190408 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov today received Chairman of the Board of the Midland Bank of Britain Lord Armstrong who arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the State Bank of the USSR. Taking part in the conversation were Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR Valdimir Alkhinov and Great Britain's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Sir Curtis Keeble.

NATO MANEUVERS AIM TO CREATE PRESSURE FOR ARMS PROGRAMS

LD210847 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "Military-Political Review": "The Militarist Baton"]

[Text] Militarist shows have long been traditional for the military staffs of the North Atlantic bloc. The latest has been going on for a week now--maneuvers by FRG, U.S., Belgian and Canadian armed forces on the territory of the West German Land of Hessen. These maneuvers, in which more than 30,000 officers and men, a large number of tanks and other combat hardware and 300 helicopters are involved, are codenamed "Constant Enforcer 79."

The provocative military "game" launched in Hessen opened a major series of maneuvers by NATO countries' ground, air and naval forces known as "Autumn Forge 79." This is the fifth time the North Atlantic bloc staffs have carried out such a combination of exercises and maneuvers in a series of a common plan, operational and strategic background and orientation, since 1975. Although the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers have certain particular features and specific characteristics every year, in general their essence remains the same: Atlanticist troops and NATO naval forces thoroughly rehearse the preparation and waging of first a conventional, then a nuclear war on the European Continent and in the adjacent sea areas. The organizers make virtually no attempt to conceal the orientation of the maneuvers against the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

"Autumn Forge 79" is of the same nature. Within this series, it is planned to hold approximately 25 individual large-scale maneuvers and exercises. In total more than 200,000 servicemen from nearly all the NATO countries will be involved in "military operations." The "Constant Enforcer" maneuvers, which continue until 21 September, will hardly be over when even bigger maneuvers begin in the northern FRG--"Harte Faust." At the same time the "Cold Fire" NATO air force exercises will be launched in Western Europe's air space. The "Ocean Safari 79" naval maneuvers will take place in the North Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean U.S., British, Italian, Portuguese and Turkish army and navy units will take part in exercises called "Display Determination."

But even this imposing scale of militarist shows organized by NATO headquarters does not satisfy the military leadership in some bloc countries. In parallel with the maneuvers in Europe it is planned to hold 2-week exercises for U.S. and Canadian ground, naval and air forces, involving about 44,000 servicemen and 150 aircraft, in the west coast region of North America.

Speaking at a press conference devoted to the start of "Autumn Forge 79", Gen B. Rogers, Supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, tried to assert that this series of maneuvers is only a continuation of the conventional "training process." There is no doubt that major questions of the combat, operation and tactical training of North Atlantic bloc troops, naval forces and staffs are rehearsed in the maneuvers. But in reducing it all to a "training process" B. Rogers was undoubtedly playing the hypocrite. Much greater frankness was displayed by Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper, which wrote that the organizers of "Autumn Forge" are pursuing definite political goals.

This is closer to the truth. But it would be even more accurate to say that the true aim of those who plan and hold such militarist shows is to poison the political atmosphere in Europe and stupefy the public in West European countries with the venom of military hysteria. The Atlanticists count on being able, in that atmosphere, to push through without particular difficulty their plans for building up military preparations and above all for the deployment in Western Europe of the so-called "Eurostrategic weapons"--ground-based cruise missiles and medium-range Pershing-2 missiles capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory.

The Soviet press, including KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, has more than once pointed to the dangerous nature of these plans. From time to time certain supporters of the plans are now forced to admit this, through clenched teeth. Thus G. Treverton, assistant director of London's Institute of Strategic Studies, wrote in the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that these plans are aimed at changing in NATO's favor the parity in the strategic arms sphere enshrined in the Soviet-American Salt II treaty. G. Treverton also reveals to some extent another of the underlying aims of these plans. The scheduled launch of new arms programs at U.S. military concerns' enterprises, he noted, dictates the need to find a sphere of application for them and therefore purchasers.

Nonetheless, the campaign in favor of deploying American medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and perhaps Italy continues. Moreover, now that only about 3 months remains before the December NATO Council session, which is to adopt a definite decision on this matter, the campaign is assuming a particularly large scale. More and more new forces are joining in. Suffice it to recall the conference on "Nato in the Next 30 Years" held in Brussels.

The conference devoted its main attention to examining the North Atlantic bloc's military-strategic problems. Here the conference participants, among whom were former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, retired Gen A. Haig and NATO Secretary General J. Luns, focused their attention on questions of modernizing the bloc's nuclear weapons and conventional arms. During the conference the transatlantic participants called on their European partners not to rely only on the "American nuclear umbrella," that is, U.S. strategic forces, but to improve "tactical nuclear weapons in Europe" at an energetic pace. "Experts and politicians in NATO countries," the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote, summing up the results of the discussions at the Brussels conference, "are united in the view that tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe must be modernized." Luns stressed: "Precise decisions must be taken on this question at the NATO Council session and the sessions of its military organs in December."

It should be noted that, although the United States is exerting considerable pressure on its West European partners to secure their more active participation in implementing NATO's militarist preparations, Washington does not intend to weaken its own military positions in Western Europe. On the contrary, it is striving in every way to strengthen them. This was spoken of frankly by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance the other day. In accordance with the American global policy of interference in the affairs of other states and regions on the pretext of insuring U.S. "vital interests," C. Vance reasserted "America's commitment to defend Europe." He directly associated this commitment with the implementation of extensive programs for modernizing American strategic forces.

How far the United States intends to go along the arms race path is indicated by a message from U.S. President J. Carter to the American Congress, which has just been published. According to the President, the United States intends to remain "militarily strong." In this connection the delivery of air-launched cruise missiles to the armed forces has already begun, and the United States has embarked on a development of the Trident submarine-launched strategic missiles, and also the modernization of ground-based strategic missiles. A decision has been adopted, J. Carter, stressed, on the development of the new MX ICBM, which carries a nuclear charge with double the yield of the Minuteman-3 missiles now in service. Moreover the President proposed to Congress a further increase of \$2.7 billion in military expenditure in comparison with the original outlines, bringing expenditure to \$141.2 billion in fiscal 1980.

That is how the militarist baton is handed on--from the military to politicians, from the fields of provocative military "games" to the session halls of parliaments, and back again. The direct aim of those who have organized this relay race is to transform Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear missile magazine, and their long-range goal, so to speak, is to destroy the existing approximate parity of forces between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc and thereby try to consolidate their hegemony over the biggest possible part of the globe.

There can be no doubt that this goal is unattainable. But the most reactionary and aggressively minded NATO circles continue to make attempts to attain it. And these attempts are fraught with great danger for the peoples of Europe.

BEGINNING OF NATO MEDITERRANEAN MANEUVERS NOTED

LD230834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Five NATO countries will take part in large-scale bloc exercises in the Mediterranean, which begin today. Units from the United States, Britain, Italy and Turkey will be engaged in maneuvers under the code name "Display Determination-79" which will last for 3 weeks. They will include improving joint action of land and naval forces and air forces.

U.S., TURKEY PREPARING 'JOINT DEFENSE' AGREEMENT

LD201058 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, September 20, TASS--Turkish and American technical experts have resumed talks here to prepare an agreement on so-called "joint defence". By exploiting the difficulties of the Turkish economy Washington wants with the help of this agreement to keep American bases in Turkey and to consolidate its military presence in that country.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG--Moscow, September 18, TASS--Kamo Udumyan has been appointed USSR ambassador in Luxembourg. Yevgeniy Kosarev was relieved of these duties in connection with a new appointment. The new ambassador was born in 1927. He was minister of culture of the Soviet Republic of Armenia in 1967-1972 and was Armenia's foreign minister in 1972-1975. Kamo Udumyan was USSR ambassador in the Kingdom of Nepal. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD]

U.S. 'HANDOUTS' TO EGYPT CANNOT COMPENSATE LOSS OF ARAB AID

LD232030 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 23, TASS--President as-Sadat held talks with D. Bennett, general director of the American Agency for International Development, in Ismailia today. The meeting took place after the agency and the Government of Egypt signed a number of agreements under which Cairo was given an extra financial aid of 68 million dollars of which the greater part is to be used for encouraging "private enterprise" in Egypt.

As is known, after Egypt signed the separate peace treaty with Israel, the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of foreign and economic affairs took a decision on an economic boycott of the As-Sadat regime. This decision seriously affected Egypt's economy now in the grip of a crisis brought on by its policy of "open door" to foreign and private capital. In the first place, Cairo no longer has the enormous economic aid it received from the oil-rich Arab states, aid which, according to some figures amounted to 12,000 million dollars in the period between 1973 and 1978. As a result of this boycott, Egypt is suffering great losses in the field of foreign tourism where its incomes amounted to more than 600 million dollars a year.

Egypt's trade with Arab countries has been practically reduced to naught. The Arab military industry organisation with a capital of 1,040 million dollars ceased to exist after a number of Arab states had withdrawn from it. The loan of 300 million "Eurodollars", which the As-Sadat regime tried to get in Europe on the security of Arabs, was cancelled.

In these conditions Washington is hurrying to the help of the As-Sadat regime. But American handouts cannot compensate for the aid Egypt formerly received from other Arab countries. The "open door" policy with which Egypt has to pay for these handouts, only leads up to runaway inflation, a tremendous excess of imports over exports and an ever increasing foreign debt.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH U.S. REPRESENTATIVE OF SCLO

LD221634 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 22, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, met here with a delegation of the U.S. black public, currently on a visit to Lebanon. In the course of the meeting, the Palestinian leader informed members of the delegation on the situation in the Middle East, and, in particular, on the danger of the American-Israeli-Egyptian plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Yasir 'Arafat stressed that with the help of the latest American weapons, Israel is pursuing a scorched earth policy vis-a-vis southern Lebanon. He said that the participants in the plot merely talk about their striving for peace.

In fact, they are striving not for peace but for another enslavement of the Arab people of Palestine under the cover of "peace".

Speaking about the armed struggle of the Palestinians against Israel on the occupied territories, Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the struggle will go on. The PLO Executive Committee chairman said that they cannot stop it because they are victims of the criminal actions of the Israeli invaders who daily make them shed their blood, destroy their houses, seize their lands and torture Palestinians behind bars.

During their stay in Lebanon, the U.S. black public delegation familiarised themselves with the situation in the country and, particularly, with the consequences of the continuing Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon.

'UNFRIENDLY REMARKS ' AGAINST USSR BY IRAN'S TABATABA'I SCORED

LD222028 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Contrary to the Interests of Goodneighbour Relations"--TASS]

[Text] Moscow, September 22, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Sadeq Tabataba'i, speaking in an interview with the Iranian news agency PARS, attacked the Government of Afghanistan and in doing so made unfriendly remarks concerning the Soviet Union. He repeated the slanderous assertion he made in June last to the effect that the Soviet Union allegedly wants "to secure an outlet to the warm seas." True, last time he asserted that to get such an outlet the Soviet Union "interferes in the internal affairs of Iran." Now, according to Tabataba'i's statement, the Soviet Union is using as a "base" Afghanistan for the purpose and sends its military specialists there. He went to such lengths as to allege that "the strength of the new regime in Afghanistan which relies on the army and foreign aid will not be greater than that of shah who relied on the U.S."

If this yardstick--a very strange one, to say the least-- were to be used in respect of the situation in Iran, one would get a distorted view of the reality of the achievements of the Iranian revolution.

But we would not take this wrong way although it is well known that despite the overthrow of the shah, certain elements of American military presence, including military advisers, have remained in Iran. On August 1, the prime minister of Iran, Mehdi Bazargan, said that Iran cannot afford to annul the contracts signed with the United States for arms shipments worth many billions of dollars. The New York TIMES wrote recently that the U.S. administration is discussing with the Iranian Government the question of resumption of deliveries of American arms and spares and a new programme for training Iranian servicemen by American specialists.

It would be wrong, however, to judge the situation in Iran by these facts only. Such an approach would not take into account those positive changes which have occurred in Iran as a result of the overthrow of the Shah's dictatorship and which the Soviet Union regards with great sympathy.

As to Afghanistan, the deep-going social and economic transformations taking place there undoubtedly meet the age-old aspirations of the Afghan people. The revolutionary regime resolutely does away with the survivals of the feudal system, is carrying out programmes for the development of agriculture and industry and, as is stressed in a statement of the Council of Ulemas of Afghanistan, shows profound respect for Islam.

Soviet people do not conceal that they sincerely sympathise with the struggle of the Afghan people for a better future and against the forces which want to reverse the course of history. At the same time, the Soviet Union does not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity are the immutable principles on the basis of which the Soviet Union is building its relations with other countries. The Iranian leaders certainly know about this.

Statements like those made by Tabataba'i, and not for the first time, have for their aim to cloud relations between the USSR and Iran and to heat up the situation in the region.

They by no means reflect the striving of the peoples of our countries to develop friendship and good neighbour relations.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON CONDITIONS IN KORDESTAN, CHARGES OF INTERFERENCE

NC221705 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Sep 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Newspapers in Iran, including KEYHAN, have been reporting in recent days that conditions in Iranian Kordestan continue to be grave and agitated. Although the insurgents, who seek national and cultural autonomy within the framework of a united Iran, have been driven to the mountainous regions, they have not been defeated. They continue to show resistance to the government and to strike at it.

We are well aware that the Kurdish problem has intricate historical and national roots. It also has a geographic precedent. The regime of the shah ("totally ignored such roots and national and racial claims) and further complicated the problem.

Along with other Iranian nationalities, the Kurds diligently participated in the national democratic revolution and struggled for the freedom and independence of Iran. After the collapse of the shah's tyrannical regime, the Kurdish problem increased in intensity and vehemence. Diverse opinions and views about how to solve this problem abound in Iran; but naturally the choice of the course to be adopted is purely an internal matter. Our country's (?policies) have always been and continue to be in this vein and the leaders of Islamic Iran are well aware of it. It is therefore especially regrettable to hear certain influential personalities accusing the Soviet Union of interference in events in Iranian Kordestan. For example, not long ago Mr Ayatollah Hoseyn Kermani visited some Kurdish settlements and expressed the view that the Soviet Union has interfered in events in Kordestan. Of course Mr Ayatollah Kermani has not produced any evidence to back up his claims. The reason for this is simple and clear. No such proof and evidence exists. It is quite obvious that noninterference in the affairs of other nations, including Iran, has been and is one of the foundation stones of Soviet foreign policy.

The vast social circles in Iran are well aware of the deep respect with which the Soviet Union regards your nation's integrity and independence. Mr Kermani's statements appear extremely inaccurate in the light of such facts.

IRAN'S FORMER PRIME MINISTER BAKHTIAR'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED

LD231700 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 23, TASS--It has been announced here that all the property of former Prime Minister of Iran Shapur Bakhtiar, who is now in emigration, will be confiscated by the decision of the Revolutionary Court. The Revolutionary Court, the newspaper KEYHAN reports, also intends to confiscate the property of certain high-placed officials from among the retinue of the former shah of Iran

IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS PERSIAN GULF; PAPER VIEWS U.S. POLICY

LD231558 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, September 23, TASS--Arab countries of the Persian Gulf area were toured by a high-ranking Iraqi delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Iraq 'Adnan Khayrallah.

The delegation held talks with the leaders of these countries of the so-called technical project for maintaining the security of the Persian Gulf zone, which was put forward by Oman. The project provides for creating a "security system" in the area, for which the USA, Britain, the FRG and a number of conservative Arab regimes are to appropriate nearly 100 million dollars.

Upon his return from the tour, which took him to Kuwait and Bahrain, A. Khayrallah told newsmen that he had delivered to the heads of these states personal messages from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He stressed that the leaders of Kuwait and Bahrain shared Iraq's viewpoint that interference from the outside in the internal affairs of the countries of the Persian Gulf zone was inadmissible. They also rejected the idea of setting up in the part of the world military blocs and pacts jeopardizing the independence and sovereignty of the Arab states.

In Kuwait, Defence Minister as-Sabah stressed that his country opposed the idea of alliance, the idea which inflicted more damage than brought benefit to the peoples of the region and was in conflict with Kuwait's policy of nonalignment. Earlier, an official government statement had been issued in Kuwait saying that the government did not believe in the benefit of alliances and blocs and in no case approved of their creation.

U.S. imperialism is looking for new opportunities for penetrating the Persian Gulf area as it encounters resolute opposition from the Arab countries to its aggressive Middle East policy, writes the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper. A fresh step in this direction is the project of defence of water approaches to the Persian Gulf proposed by the United States through Oman. The plan provides for the creation of an aggressive military bloc with the participation of the reactionary Arab regimes and Western powers, construction of new U.S. bases on the coast of Oman and exercise of control by the West over the Strait of Hormuz leading to the Persian Gulf.

The security "screen", the newspaper points out, is called upon only to cover U.S. military presence in that area.

ATH-THAWRAH writes that Arab countries reject the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialism as incompatible with peace and security in the Middle East. True security of the Persian Gulf can be ensured only in case that area is free from the presence of foreign troops and blocs. Iraq, the newspaper stresses, will in common with other Arab countries, resolutely oppose all attempts by the West to knock together aggressive military pacts, to make the Arab peoples pursue a policy welcome to Washington and draw them into the sphere of influence of U.S. imperialism.

TIMOSHKIN AFFIRMS USSR'S FRIENDSHIP TOWARD SAUDI PEOPLE

LD231915 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] First, I would like to congratulate the Saudi Arabian people on the occasion of their national day, on the establishment of the centralized state. This event has become a prominent feature in the modern history of the entire Arab world. Establishing the centralized Saudi state was a considerable Arab blow to the colonialist system of imperialism. The persecutors of the Arab nations--the imperialists--who used to follow the policy of divide and rule, had done their utmost and devoted all their resources to hinder the efforts of the Saudi Emirates to achieve unity.

The colonialists preferred to deal with divided Arab entities which consequently were weak. This is because it was easier for them to exercise control.

The centralized Saudi state has become a living reality as a result of a long and persistent struggle waged by the tribes of the Arabian Peninsula. Ibn Sa'ud was at the head of this liberation struggle. The entire state was named after him. It is natural that the new centralized Arab state, after achieving political independence, found it necessary to enter the vast international field and look for allies and friends who would help it successfully repulse the provocations of the imperialists who were trying to check the independence of the kingdom.

It was logical that the first allies and friends of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should be the fraternal Arab countries, but in the 1920's these countries themselves were under the colonialist yoke of imperialism. This situation made it necessary to go beyond the framework of the Arab world. Thus, King Ibn Sa'ud, the founder was the first Arab ruler at the time to reach the wise decision to establish official and unofficial contacts with the Soviet Union. And in February 1926, Riyadh proposed to the Soviet Union the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between the two states. The offer was accepted and Soviet-Saudi trade began in 1927. The first Soviet steamer carrying goods most essential for the life of the inhabitants of Saudi Arabia, such as kerosene, sugar, matches and other things, dropped anchor in Jidda.

That was an event of great importance because it meant checking the imperialist British trade monopoly. In 1932, Prince Faisal, who became king later, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. He was received at the highest level. At the reception given in his honor in the Kremlin in Moscow, Prince Faisal said that the cordial relations with the Soviet Union help the progress and prosperity of Saudi Arabia. The imperialists, however, never ceased subversive activity to undermine the development of the cordial Saudi-Soviet relations. Regrettably, they succeeded in this. First, the relations were frozen and afterward they were completely broken off.

Today, also, the neocolonialists are doing everything in their power to prevent the normalization of these relations. The most important winning card in the hands of the imperialists in this unclean game is the discarded fairy tale of the Soviet danger. Naturally, Soviet policy has not and can never have anything of this sort. Very often Soviet leaders have declared that our country does not harbor any feeling of hatred toward any Arab state. Indeed, the opposite is true. The Soviet Union has held and still holds friendship feelings toward the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They regard them a part of the Arab nation. The Soviet Union is ready to develop equal and friendly relations with every Arab state which expresses the desire to do so.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I would like once again to congratulate the people of the King of Saudi Arabia on their national day.

LD221610 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

Jose Eduardo Dos Santos stressed the firm resolve of the MPLA-Workers' Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and of the whole Angolan people to bring to the victorious end the great cause started by President Agostinho Neto--to build in Angola a socialist society based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

LD131432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday--Popular Revolution Commemoration Day--Tsegaye Mezhesha, ambassador of Ethiopia to the Soviet Union, gave a reception today. Present at the reception were Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Culture; Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vasilyev, president of the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Society and USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Reclamation, and other officials.

LD221312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1124 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

["On the Events in the Central African Republic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, 22 September, TASS--According to reports in the French press, the situation in the capital of the Central African Republic [CAR], where a coup d'etat on Thursday evening led to the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa I, is being monitored by French troops.

The troops arrived in Bangui on the eve of the coup along with David Dacko, the former personal adviser to Bokassa, who was later proclaimed president of the CAR.

The corrupt and antipopular regime of Emperor Bokassa I became increasingly hated by the broad masses of working people of this Central African state. This became particularly apparent after Bokassa had compromised himself by participating in bloody reprisals against schoolchildren. After these events France ended its broad financial aid to Bokassa's regime.

In order to avert an "undesirable" course of events, as the newspaper LIBERATION puts it, the plan for a "coup" was developed in Paris.

Since Bokassa's successor, writes the newspaper L'AURORA, is not very popular in the CAR, the situation required that French paratroopers be sent there to insure the success of the coup.

French Cooperation Minister Galley has stated that this action was undertaken "at the request of the legitimate president."

PA231735 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The situation in El Salvador continues to be tense. Strikes by various groups of workers have become everyday occurrences. Transportation is periodically paralyzed in the capital and in other cities. The Romero regime is losing ground in business circles. Agitation now extends to the army. Many observers note that the situation in El Salvador is very similar to that of Nicaragua on the eve of Somoza's overthrow.

Trips by Yankee officials to El Salvador have become frequent in an attempt to seek ways to keep El Salvador under U.S. control. William Bowdler, the key U.S. figure in solving Central American conflicts, arrived in El Salvador recently. Viron Vaky, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, as well as Pentagon and CIA officials have also been to El Salvador. They all admit that the situation in El Salvador is explosive and that the Romero regime is obviously (?ready to go). What do they recommend? It just so happens that the State Department is trying to convince Romero to try to move up the date of the presidential elections scheduled for 1982 and to make promises about the liberation of the country. The Pentagon and the CIA feel that the only way to remain in power is by increasing repression.

The Salvadoran people have a hard struggle ahead. Romero's regime will not turn over power by itself. The leaders of the regime have major interests in local businesses and extensive land holdings. This means that they will hang on to their wealth and privileges until the end. In addition, there is no doubt that Romero's regime has the support of influential U.S. textile and financial sectors.

The BPR's call to use all means to struggle against Romero's terrorist military regime has reached the poor sectors, the universities, the national guard garrisons, the offices and even the churches. El Salvador is marching faster toward a revolution.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG VISITS MEXICO, DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS

LD141242 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, September 14, TASS--The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, ended on Thursday his official friendly visit to Mexico. He held talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda concerning bilateral relations and international problems of interest to both sides.

Speaking at a press conference here, the head of the Government of the SRV stressed that opportunities for establishing a lasting peace on earth are increasing, the peoples of the world do not want war, it is wanted only by the present Chinese leaders and other reactionaries.

Pham Van Dong blamed the present state of Vietnamese-Chinese relations on the rulers of China. He reaffirmed the SRV's readiness to do everything possible for solving the problem of refugees and to cooperate with the relevant U.N. body in settling it.

The question of refugees is being fanned up in every way by Beijing and American propaganda in order to damage Vietnam's prestige, Pham Van Dong stressed.

Answering a question about opportunities for the normalisation of Vietnamese-American relations, Pham Van Dong said that no progress has been made lately in this issue through the fault of the American side. The USA considers it more profitable for itself to play "the Chinese card" and does not wish to hold talks on normalising relations with Vietnam, he said.

Pham Van Dong spoke highly of the results of the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana, describing this conference as a big step forward in the development of the non-aligned movement.

Touching on the problem of establishment of a new economic order in the world, Pham Van Dong said that this is a very important and enormously complicated problem in the solution of which the non-aligned countries have a great part to play.

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV VISIT, ACTIVITIES IN DNEPROPETROVSK

Met by Shcherbitskiy

LD211130 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk, September 21, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Dnepropetrovsk today. At the airport he was met by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and other officials, and representatives of the working people.

Leonid Brezhnev laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and made a tour of the city. He visited a number of industrial enterprises and new residential districts. Everywhere he was cordially greeted by residents of Dnepropetrovsk.

Meeting With Party Officials

LD240959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 1 LD

["Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Visit to Dnepropetrovsk"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Dnepropetrovsk 21 September. At the airport he was met by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom; V. Oshko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Gorkom; members of the Bureau of the obkom; and representatives of the working people.

Leonid Brezhnev laid flowers at the Lenin monument and went on a tour of the city. He visited a number of industrial sites, new housing areas and the historical museum where he saw the diorama "The Battle for the Dnepr." He was given a warm and cordial welcome by the local inhabitants.

On the same day a meeting took place between L.I. Brezhnev, members of the bureau of the obkom and gorkom and representatives of the party and administrative aktiv. Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Vladimir Shcherbitskiy and Mikhail Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhye Obkom.

L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the meeting.

Respected comrades and friends, I think that you will understand my feeling, he said. It is pleasant and a source of joy for me to visit my native parts, and to see those whom I knew and worked with in my youth.

A very great deal links me with Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Even the frontline paths in the most difficult months of the war took me through Dnepropetrovsk. And in the years immediately following the war, it was here that I immersed myself utterly in the cause of rebirth, unparalleled in effort. Such things one does not forget.

You will doubtless be interested in my impressions of the town. Well, everything is familiar in a way, and at the same time you see a lot of changes for the better. That applies to the smart station square, and the fine opera theater building, and the spacious new residential developments. The already mighty industry of the town and oblast has developed fresh muscle.

Referring to certain aspects of the work of the oblast party organization, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the oblast is making a considerable contribution to the implementation of the party's programs for the development of industry, agriculture, science and culture. Each year nearly R2 billion of capital investment is absorbed here. And yet, year after year, investment is below the planned levels. Enterprises are not commissioned on time.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the need to look more deeply at the problems of capital construction as a whole bring so-called bottlenecks to light and put matters right step by step. Of course, this applies not only to Dnepropetrovsk. The economic workers of the whole country must devote concentrated attention to this.

Using the example of Dnepropetrovsk, L.I. Brezhnev made a number of observations about environmental protection. To preserve the purity of the earth, the air and the water, he said, is a task facing the whole state. There was a time when the stress was on commissioning a plant as soon as possible and going into production at all costs. Today however, construction should proceed in such a way as to spare nature. Old enterprises should also be restored so that they do no harm to the environment. L.I. Brezhnev hoped the people of Dnepropetrovsk would demonstrate greater persistence, fighting spirit and consistency in solving these tasks.

During the talks L. I. Brezhnev supported the initiative of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom: despite the difficulties in the countryside created by the weather, not only to maintain the cattle population but to prevent any deduction in productivity. The end of the agricultural year must be utilized to the maximum to strengthen the fodder base.

At the end of the meeting, L.I. Brezhnev gave an assessment of the situation in the world today and described the cardinal directions in Soviet foreign policy.

Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, assured the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of Dnepropetrovsk and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast would spare no effort and energy to solve the tasks set by the party for the Soviet people.

I. Lyakh, chairman of the town soviet Executive Committee, presented Leonid Brezhnev with a certificate of honorary citizen of Dnepropetrovsk. He was awarded this title as a mark of the enormous gratitude of the town's inhabitants for his outstanding contribution to the town's economic, social and cultural development.

The participants in the meeting viewed with great interest film sequences depicting the period of postwar reconstruction of the town and oblast.

[Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Ukrainian on 22 September carries an approximately 700-word TASS-attributed report on Brezhnev's activities in Dnepropetrovsk on 21 September. It adds the following:

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

[Leonid Ilich made the following entry in the museum's honorary guest book:

"It is with a feeling of great emotion that I have come again to this wonderful city on the Dnepr and that I have met again its remarkable people. I am glad to know that the people of Dnepropetrovsk, faithful to their rich revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, are making a worthy contribution to the further development of the people's economy, science and culture of our country, honorably fulfilling the decisions of our party's 25th congress.

"I am certain that all the communists and toilers of the city and the oblast will write many glorious pages in the heroic annals of the Soviet people.

"I wish my dear fellow-countrymen peace, good health, happiness and new successes in building a communist society.

"To commemorate his visit to the city Comrade L.I. Brezhnev donated his book 'Revival' to the museum with the following inscription:

"To my dear fellow-countrymen, people of great courage, exceptional industriousness and bold daring."

Visit to Dneprodzerzhinsk

LD221240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today visited Dneprodzerzhinsk.

Thousands of inhabitants of the city on the streets and squares cheerfully greeted the dear guest. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev looked at the city's memorial sites, the considerable construction of recent years, and visited the industrial institute. Stopping on Oktyabrskaya Ploshchad before the bronze bust erected in his honor, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted:

It is somehow strange to see one's image in bronze although this is authorized by our laws for those who have been awarded the eminent title of hero more than once. But, on the other hand, I shall say frankly, it pleases me to be here permanently, as it were, among my dear fellow countrymen in the city where I spent my childhood and youth and where my working life began.

Pioneers handed Leonid Ilich bouquets of flowers.

Comrade Brezhnev visited the Dneprovskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zav. Im. Dzerzhinskiy at which he worked for a number of years. He visited the axle workshop and noted the well-organized work of the metallurgists and the great achievements of the constructors which has permitted the attainment of high productivity in the mill and the excellent quality of the production. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev looked round the construction of the oxygen converter of this workshop, whose technology and capacity will respond to the newest achievements of science and technology.

Leonid Ilich talked to workers, foremen and engineers, veterans of the plant with whom he worked here in the thirties, and the leaders of the enterprise, and asked about the progress in the fulfillment of the production plan, the perfection of technical equipment and the changes in the collective's living and working conditions.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recalled the enthusiasm with which the Dzerzhinskiy collective worked in the prewar years and how energetically and selflessly the restoration of the plant and the town were carried out following the war. He showed interest in the care being taken of the labor veterans. Leonid Ilich sincerely wished the metallurgists great successes in all their affairs.

Accompanying Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his visit to Dneprodzerzhinsk were: Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom; Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhskiy Obkom; and (Gardenko), first secretary of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom.

Departure for Moscow

LD221725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev left Dnepropetrovsk today for Moscow. He was seen off at the airport by Shcherbitskiy, Kachalovskiy, Vsevolozhskiy, members of the obkom Bureau, war and labor veterans and representatives of workers' collectives of the town.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON LAW-AND-ORDER RESOLUTION

LD211631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strengthening Socialist Law and Order"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving work in maintaining law and order and stepping up the struggle against infringements of the law has been published. The strengthening of socialist legality is constantly at the center of the attention of the Communist Party and Soviet state. In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and provisions of the USSR Constitution, legislation is being consistently improved in our country, the activity of law enforcement organs is improving and the public is participating increasingly actively in this important task.

Maintaining firm law and order in every settlement is the concern of literally everyone. Soviet people--creative working people--are unwilling to tolerate such antisocial phenomena as drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, speculation and encroachment on the people's property. Further improving crime prevention, stepping up the struggle against crime and insuring strict observance of the laws by all citizens and officials--those are the tasks now facing party and soviet organs, personnel of the Prosecutor's Office, the judicial system, the courts and internal affairs organs and leaders of economic and public organizations.

An important role in strengthening socialist legality belongs to the soviets. The same idea runs through the present CPSU Central Committee resolution, other party and state documents concerning questions of maintaining law and order and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: In the struggle against the infringements of the law and antisocial phenomena it is necessary to combine the force and strictness of the law with a whole range of educational and preventive measures.

As is known, departments of justice and internal affairs are directly under the jurisdiction of the soviets and their ispolkoms. [paragraph continues]

We must strive to steadily improve the leadership of these important law enforcement subunits. Soviets' standing commissions on socialist legality, soviet ispolkom commissions on the affairs of minors and on combating drunkenness and administrative commissions must step up their activeness. The experience of these soviets which submit questions of maintaining law and order for discussion by sessions and hear reports from the prosecutor's office and people's courts deserves all-round approval.

At the same time it is very important, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution demands, to establish day-to-day collaboration between the militia and the volunteer people's militia organs--which have won well-earned prestige among the population and enjoy unlimited support from the working people. People's militia and Komsomol operational detachments have been created everywhere--at enterprises, on kolkhozes and in residential areas. They, the public guardians of order, are capable of doing much to prevent infringements of the law.

It is necessary first and foremost to wage a resolute struggle against drunkenness--the prime source of most crimes and antisocial phenomena. We are holding many anti-alcohol functions and adopting good resolutions against drunkenness. Unfortunately, these are by no means implemented everywhere, or operate only immediately after being adopted and are then "forgotten." Take, for instance, the rules for trade in alcoholic drinks. Are they observed strictly everywhere? That cannot be said. How many correct and strict measures have been outlined at enterprises against petty theft, against "pilferers," as they are contemptuously known among the people. However, these good, strict measures are not always implemented.

Many infringements of the law and antisocial phenomena still take place at citizens' places of residence. Soviets and deputies' groups must carry out unremitting work here. Special attention must be paid to preventing infringements of the law among juveniles and to achieve this primary concern must be displayed for creating all conditions for cultural and interesting leisure, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

All the conditions have been created in our country for the harmonious development of the individual and citizens' rights are reliably guaranteed. One of the main guarantees of the implementation of these conditions and rights is the strengthening of public discipline and law and order. "Because," as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "democracy is unattainable without discipline and firm public order."

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving work in maintaining law and order and stepping up the struggle against infringements of the law accords with the most vital interests of the working people and all honest people. Each of us in his place and to the extent of his strength must do everything possible to fulfill the measures it outlines and to maintain exemplary order in his street, his village of his city.

KOSYGIN HOLDS CENTRAL COMMITTEE TALKS DURING YEREVAN STOPOVER

LD211551 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS --A meeting took place at the Armenian CP Central Committee on 9 September between Comrade A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members and candidate members of the Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau, deputy chairmen of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium and deputy chairmen of the Armenian Council of Ministers.

K.S. Demirohyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, spoke about the republic party organization's work to mobilize the working people to struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and to successfully implement the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the directives and practical tasks contained in the speeches and writings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Dwelling on the progress of socialist competition, he pointed out that the republic's working people are preparing to greet the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Armenia with new achievements and patriotic deeds.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that Armenian communists and all Armenia's working people will spare no effort in order to scale new heights in the republic's socioeconomic development.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin conveyed greetings and best wishes to Soviet Armenia's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the talks he dwelt on the priority tasks facing the Soviet people in fulfilling the plans for the fourth year of the 5-year plan and for the 5-year plan as a whole and in increasing the people's prosperity. The Soviet Government chief paid particular attention to the consistent implementation of the resolutions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on questions concerning the improvement of planning and increasing the impact of the economic mechanism on raising efficiency and work quality. A.N. Kosygin stressed that the republic's party, soviet and economic organs must constantly improve the style and methods of running the national economy and of work on increasing production efficiency and labor productivity and other qualitative indicators of economic development.

A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed his confidence that Armenia's working people, who are successfully implementing the 5-year plan program, will scale new heights in all spheres of the national economy.

ARMENIAN SSR CULTURE MINISTER 'RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES'

LD210943 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ruben Ovsepovich Parasamyan of his duties as Armenian SSR minister of culture in connection with his transfer to other work.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

LD210933 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of the capital's raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at Moscow Gorkom.

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Participating in the conference's work were Moscow Gorkom department chiefs, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and a number of administrations and city organizations. It examined important and urgent questions of the city's life requiring the most energetic efforts by party, soviet and economic organizations and all Muscovites for their resolution.

A report on the course of the delivery and laying in of the 1979 harvest's potatoes and vegetables was made by L.V. Deribin, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

A report on the course of the preparation of the city for the 1979-1980 winter was made by Moscow Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov.

Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin spoke at the conference.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD 'BEST PROPAGANDISTS'

LD212254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In the party organizations of Leningrad the training is concluding for the beginning of the academic year in the system of political and economic education. In Smolnyy today, Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, presented the best propagandists with certificates of being entered in the honor (?roll). Comrade Romanov talked about the main tasks and of the special features of the new academic year in the system of political and economic education, and of certain results of the realization of the integrated plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and oblast in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

GEORGIAN MVD PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

LD210955 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Active Position: From a Meeting of the Georgian SSR MVD Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A businesslike and principled discussion of measures to raise the standard of public order and intensify the fight against crime has taken place at a meeting of the Georgian SSR MVD Party Aktiv which discussed the results of the internal affairs organs' work in the first 7 months of 1979 and tasks for the future in the light of recent party and government decisions. Participating in the meeting's work were officials of the Georgian, autonomous republic and oblast MVD apparatus, the Georgian Department of the Transport militia, city and rayon internal affairs organs and corrective labor institutions and secretaries of the primary party organizations.

A report was delivered by Maj Gen of Militia G. Gvetadze, republic minister of internal affairs.

I. Klimov, Abkhazskaya ASSR internal affairs minister; M. Targamadze, chief of the Georgian MVD Criminal Investigation Administration; V. Balavadze, chief of the Kutaiskiy Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration; O. Sukhiasvili, secretary of the republic MVD party committee, and others spoke in the debate.

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G. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summarized the results of the meeting's work.

Noting the positive steps in the matter of maintaining public order and the reduction in the number of crimes in the current year the meeting participants stressed that the internal affairs organs' activity in combatting negative phenomena still lags behind the shock rates achieved by our republic in the development of the economy, industry, construction and agriculture.

Certain of the ministry's services were subjected to legitimate criticism. In particular note was made of shortcomings in the activity of the criminal investigation administration, the administration for combating misappropriation of socialist property and speculation and the administration for extradepartmental protection [unevedomstennaya okhrana] and the unsatisfactory organization of labor reeducation of convicts in corrective labor institutions. The need to intensify the role of primary party organizations in raising the responsibility of communists for the sector of work entrusted to them and insuring their vanguard role in the mobilization of collectives to resolve operational-professional tasks [operativho-sluzhebnykh zadach] was stressed.

A special place was devoted to questions of correctly selecting and placing cadres and raising the role of leaders in creating a morally pure atmosphere in militia organs.

Some of the priority tasks for the internal affairs organs named were: consistent and persistent combating of drunkenness, alcoholism, parasitism and speculation; improvement of work to prevent law breaking among juveniles and the reeducation of law breakers; implacability toward any kind of encroachment on socialist property and citizens' personal property.

The meeting participants fully approved the ministry's active position, which recently has been aimed at seeking new forms of administration and raising executive discipline and the responsibility of each member of staff. The adopted resolution outlines a number of effective and specific measures on combatting crime.

N. Sadzhaya, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee administrative organs section, participated in the meeting's work.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MEETING IN CHARDAKHLY

LD201424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] A TASS correspondent reports from the village of Chardakhly in Azerbaijan on the opening of a museum in that mountain settlement to perpetuate the militant and labor glory of its inhabitants. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the village took part in World War II; over 2,000 orders and medals were brought back from the fronts and four of the villagers became generals and two became marshals. The village is also proud of its stockbreeders and potato growers.

"A meeting on the occasion of the opening of the museum was addressed [date not specified] by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Azerbaijan, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Bagramyan."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-23 SEPTEMBER

LD220626/LD230200/LD230040 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 21 to 22 September 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

21 September

Over 70 million poods of grain have been laid in store in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. During recent days the rate of delivery of grain to procurement points has increased considerably. In the last 24 hours over 5 million poods of grain was delivered. Kustanayskaya Oblast is the country's main supplier of hard wheat. Elevators have received over 1 million tons of wheat grain with high vitamin and protein content. Four out of every five tons of the grain are of world standard. The oblast plans to supply the state with over 2 million tons of high-quality grain. (0100 GMT)

In Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast the sowing of winter crops has been completed. Winter wheat gives specially good yields and greater areas are being allocated to it every year. The area of winter crops in the oblast now stands at a record of about 470,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

Cotton picking has started in Maryyskaya Oblast, Turkmenia. (0700 GMT)

In defiance of the bad weather the grain growers of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have achieved the highest results since the start of harvesting. The area there of threshed grain increased by 100,000 hectares in 24 hours. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting ended today in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. Cereals have been cut and threshed on an area of 1.2 million hectares. The work was well organized and rapidly effected. A high yield was obtained. (0900 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray grain growers have completed the autumn sowing of winter grain crops. Seed of high yield varieties have been sown on an area exceeding 200,000 hectares which is one half more than last year. (1200 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray sugar refineries are now obtaining beet of the new crop. It is planned to complete beet-lifting here in 3 working weeks, less time than in the past. In spite of a dry summer, the crop is a good one. The tops are also being collected, as cattle fodder. (1330 GMT)

The mass lifting of sugar beet has started in the Ukraine. It has already been lifted on over 300,000 hectares which is almost one-fifth of the sown areas. All refining enterprises have signed agreements on labor cooperation with farms in the Yampolskiy manner. Farms of Krinchanskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast are currently obtaining 60 quintals of corn grain per hectare. This is considerably more than in the republic as a whole. For the first time in the Ukraine, the crop is this year being cultivated here by means of industrial technology, which raises yields and saves material and labor resources. Next year corn will be cultivated by the new method on 380,000 hectares in the Ukraine. (1600 GMT)

22 September

In Aktyubinskaya Oblast, threshing has begun on the last 100,000 hectares of grain. Grain crops have been threshed on almost 2 million hectares in a short time. (0000 GMT)

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, 1.5 million hectares of grain has been threshed. This represents three-fifths of the total area sown with grain. Harvesting is taking place here in difficult weather conditions. Frequent rain is affecting the rate of gathering in windrows. But when the weather does permit, machine operators are using their machines very efficiently. (0100 GMT)

In Tomskaya Oblast, three-quarters of the area sown with grain has been harvested. (0130 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast, the threshing of grain has begun on the second million hectares. The harvest is now moving to the eastern rayons where yields of over 20 quintals per hectare are being obtained. In the last 24 hours grain crops have been threshed on 70,000 hectares. (0205 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, three-quarters of the area planted in grain has been threshed. (1200 GMT)

Many rayons in Novosibirskaya Oblast are harvesting around the clock. Dozens of farms in the Kulunda Steppe are already completing the threshing. Over 500,000 tons of grain have been delivered to reception centers in the oblast. (1800 GMT)

23 September

In the Barnaul area of the grain harvest is nearing completion. Grains have been threshed from an area of more than 3.5 million hectares, three-quarters of the area planted in these crops. (0600 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast has delivered about 100,000 tons of wheat and barley to state granaries. (0100 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops has been completed in Saratovskaya Oblast. An area of about 900,000 hectares--200,000 hectares more than last year--has been sown with drought-resistant strains bred at the Southeast Agricultural Institute. (0200 GMT)

The farms of Kurganskaya Oblast have delivered 500,000 tons of grain to state granaries. In Altayskiy Kray sugar refineries are processing beets from the current harvest. Mass harvesting of sugar beets has begun. The crop occupies more than 60,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

Townspeople are helping to bring in the potatoes and vegetables in Ryazanskaya Oblast. More than 10 thousand tons of choice potatoes have reached the state storage point. They are being dispatched to Moscow and other industrial regions. Haymaking continues on the meadows of Altayskiy Kray. Many farms are mowing grasses for the second and sometimes the third time. Vitamin-enriched grassmeal continues to be prepared. The procurement plan for this fodder has been considerably overfulfilled. (0700 GMT).

The harvest of potatoes is proceeding considerably more quickly than previous years in Belorussia. The lifting of potatoes began today on the second half of the republic's area. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Brestskaya and Gomelskaya oblasts are nearing the end of the harvest. Every hectare there is yielding on average 200 quintals. About 1 million tons of Belorussian potatoes have already been sold to the state. (0600 GMT)

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray, in spite of protracted rains, grain has already been threshed on a 1.3 million hectare--more than half of the planted area. (1200 GMT)

Some 3 million tons of grain, including more than 1.9 million tons of valuable durum wheat, has been delivered to procurement points in the Kuban. Sales of grain to the state continue. Rice and corn are now being delivered to elevators. The first grain in excess of the 5-year plan has been delivered to reception points in Kustanayskiy Rayon, the biggest producer of durum wheat in Kazakhstan. (1900 GMT)

REPORT ON COUNTRY'S HARVEST, WEATHER CONDITIONS

LD220144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Grain crops have been harvested on over four-fifths of the total sown area in the USSR. The harvesting front is now concentrated in the east of the country. Sunny weather has returned to most areas of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan after the bad weather there and field workers are trying to make the most of it in order to complete the harvest.

Potatoes are being grown on 35,000 hectares in the Mordovskaya ASSR and the vegetable is being lifted everywhere.

The laying-in of fodder continues in Siberia. Buryatskaya ASSR has had a hot, dry summer but many farms have obtained good grass yields on irrigated land. The Buryatskaya ASSR now has 200,000 hectares of improved land.

RSFSR PAPER NOTES PROBLEMS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD211505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fodder--A Common Concern"]

[Text] One of the most important September concerns of RSFSR farmers is fodder. Most autonomous republics, krais and oblasts have every potential to supply livestock units with their full requirements of good-quality coarse and succulent fodder for the coming winter.

Fodder is stockraising's basis of development. It is fodder which ultimately influences livestock workers' results and largely determines the level of intensification in agriculture. At the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev indicated the need for an all-round, comprehensive resolution of fodder production problems. The flow of new machinery to rural areas has been stepped up and large capital investments are being allocated for further strengthening the sector. It is the duty of rural party organizations, leaders and farm specialists to seek a high return on expenditure and create a firm fodder base.

This year has indubitably turned out difficult in many places. But the difficult weather conditions were a kind of test for rural workers and organizers of agricultural production. The test is being passed in places where they have a creative approach to the task, seek and find reserves and exploit all potentials for supplementing the fodder store for winter. An example is provided by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moskovskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts, Krasnodarsky Kray and the Karelskaya ASSR.

In the RSFSR as a whole a worrying situation is emerging. As yet, only about one-half of the necessary quantity of fodder has been procured. The farms of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR and Belgorodskaya, Irkutskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulsckaya and certain other oblasts are acting in a particularly poorly organized way. Only 3-6 quintals of fodder units have been procured per standard head of livestock, which is several times less than the norms require. [paragraph continues]

Let us say frankly: Leaders of party, soviet and agricultural organs in these and a number of other oblasts and autonomous republics have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the situation which has arisen and have largely left the work to take its course. Instead of adopting timely measures to make maximum use of existing reserves for the procurement of hay, cured hay, silage, leafy fodder and mixed grasses, some people are planning, as before, to make up the shortfall in fodder with concentrates from state resources. This is quite impermissible.

That is how they are acting, for instance, in the Buryatskaya ASSR. Here every year the plan for stockpiling fodder is only one-third fulfilled, and production is not increasing. This year too public stockraising will be only 39 percent supplied with its own fodder, and it is planned to make up the shortfall with concentrates from state resources. It is no accident that in recent years the proportion of concentrates in the total fodder expenditure has increased from 26 to 43 percent.

At the same time basic questions associated with developing fodder production as a sector are not being resolved in the autonomous republic. Work to increase the productivity of natural land areas is proceeding extremely slowly, and the plan for fundamentally improving them goes unfulfilled every year. Only 5 percent of the total quantity of hay-fields and pasture has been improved. That is the main reserve and the key to the development of stockraising in the Buryatskaya ASSR.

Fodder production consists of a wide range of long-term and current tasks. In thinking about tomorrow and resolving the main questions of strengthening the sector, we must not forget today's tasks. The destiny of the coming wintering of livestock is now being resolved in the fields and meadows. How livestock units will be supplied with fodder, whether there will be enough for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges for the production and procurement of all types of livestock products, whether the quality is good--every cropgrower, machine operator and participant in the fall harvest toil must feel a sense of personal responsibility for this. It is the task of communists and leaders of party and soviet organs to resolutely combat the bad organization permitted on many farms in harvesting grasses and the unproductive use of haymaking and silage machinery and drying units.

There is no justification for the fall in the rate of fodder procurement observed in a number of regions in recent weeks, or for laggardness in harvesting corn. It is still possible to carry out repeat mowings of grasses. More machinery and motor transport facilities must be allocated for this and more rational use must be made of it. These who are now directing the rural and city population into fodder procurement are acting correctly. It is important to make this work nationwide and mass in its nature.

Many farms are using the most diverse potentials for supplementing the fodder base: They are procuring leafy fodder and cutting grasses in forest areas, marshes and ravines, by the roadsides and in other areas. But in general targets for these types of fodder are not being fulfilled. An unforgiveably small quantity of leafy fodder, reeds and other plant growth has been laid in by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR. Yet potential for supplementing fodder from these sources is in fact practically unlimited.

But it also happens that a farm has allegedly fulfilled the fodder procurement plan, yet in winter it turns out that the silage and cured hay cannot be given to the livestock: It is spoiled. In the race for quantity, they have forgotten quality. [paragraph continues]

How frequently the silage trench is laid down not for 3 or 4 days but for 10 days or 2 weeks. The animals can do without rotten fodder. Now, at the time of mass silage procurement, special responsibility for its quality rests on farm specialists. People's Control organs and Komsomol "searchlighters" must insure efficient monitoring of the observance of techniques.

Fodder procurement is a common cause. Many republican ministries must make their contribution--the ministries of the food, meat and dairy industries, procurement, trade, housing and municipal services and forestry and the RSFSR Potreboyuz. Their local sub-units have every opportunity to adopt additional measures to insure the greatest possible use for fodder of waste from the food, meat, dairy and hulling and milling industries and trade and food waste from the population and public catering enterprises.

The complex situation which has arisen with fodder procurement must give many leaders of agricultural organs cause for thought. More activeness, constructive assistance and flexible intervention locally is expected from RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists. Unfortunately as yet they have little influence on processes taking place in oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in making fodder production an independent sector and are not seeking to insure the fulfillment of their own decisions on this question.

The most crucial, final stage of the fodder procurement has now arrived. The successful wintering of livestock, the further development of stockraising and the fulfillment of plans and pledges for the sale of meat, milk and other livestock products to the state depend on how skillfully and with what degree of organization rural and city workers operate.

ALMA-ATA REPORTS SUCCESSES IN FODDER PROCUREMENT

AU211617 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] Semipalatinskaya Oblast is the first oblast in Kazakhstan to cope with the plan for succulent fodder procurement. More than 1,150,000 tons of succulent fodder have been stored against the targeted 997,000 tons. More succulent fodder than last year has been stored in Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhzhkazganskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. More than 860,000 tons of silage have been stored in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, compared with 268,000 tons stored a year ago. The republic as a whole has stored more than 7.3 million tons of silage, or 35 percent of the target.

The area under corn totals more than 2.4 million hectares, nearly 200,000 hectares more than last year. Some 2.1 million hectares of corn have already been mown. Corn mowing has been completed in Karagandinskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts.

Mowing is nearing completion in Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. Per-hectare green mass yields are more than 40 percent better than last year.

KUNAYEV TOURS KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST, DISCUSSES HARVEST

LD211353 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 pp 1-2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Shock Rates for the Virgin Land Harvest"]

[Text] The workers of the country's largest granary--Kustanayskaya Oblast--are fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and are seeking to bring in as quickly as possible and to a high standard the good harvest which has been grown.

On 30 August a meeting of the oblast party aktiv was held in Kustanay with the participation of obkom bureau members, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, sovkhoz trust directors and leaders of a number of industrial enterprises, construction sites and oblast organizations.

In his report A.M. Borodin, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy CP Obkom, described how the party organization and all working people of the oblast are struggling for a good harvest in the fourth year of the 5-year plan and for the further upsurge of industry and all sectors of the economy.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, was warmly welcomed by those present when he delivered a speech at the meeting. It is a matter of honor for Kustanayskaya Oblast's communists and all its working people, he said, to make maximum use of their potential to bring in successfully the harvest grown under complex weather conditions.

On every sovkhoz and kolkhoz and in every sector of the harvesting work it is essential to allow no losses of grain and no break between cutting and threshing the grain crops and to operate with the greatest work load and results. All the organizational and mass political work of party, soviet, trade union, economic and Komsomol organizations must be aimed at this. They are called on to mobilize farm and transportation and procurement enterprise collectives and patrons from cities and towns to carry out the harvest within the best periods and to surpass considerably the socialist pledges they have adopted. At the same time they must be concerned for the timely fulfillment of other agricultural work, the procurement of an adequate stock of fodder, preparation for livestock wintering and increase sales of livestock products, hulled crops, potatoes and vegetables to the state.

It is essential to raise still higher the communists' role in developing socialist competition and to display greater energy in placing the virgin land reserves at the service of the motherland.

Important tasks are industry and capital construction in the oblast, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed. The collectives of mining and other enterprises and of party and soviet organs are called on to step up the influence of the economic mechanism on improving production efficiency and work quality, to assimilate commissioned capacities more rapidly and introduce scientific labor organization and production output, to introduce scientific labor organization and production management, and to strive for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the fourth year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole for all technical and economic indicators.

Work on the accelerated development of industry, agriculture and construction must be backed up by the further improvement of the working people's communist education. Ideological work must be made more specific and businesslike and linked more closely with national economic tasks and must be carried out comprehensively, as the party requires. Trade, medical and cultural and consumer services for the population must be raised to a higher level.

The meeting voiced confidence that the working people of every rayon and every farm in the oblast without exception would overfulfill their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state and cope successfully with the plans for the sale of meat, milk and other agricultural produce, and that the work of industrial enterprises and construction organizations would be improved.

At the meeting Comrade D.A. Kunayev presented the testimonial of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, which Kustanay has been awarded for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building and in connection with the centenary of its foundation.

B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; and V.K. Kadyrbayev, Kazakh SSR Minister of Motor Transport, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting. During their stay in Kustanayskaya Oblast comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov visited an experimental agricultural station, the Vladimirovskiy and Dimitrov sovkhozes in Kustanayskiy Rayon, the Sever, Zarya and Vostok kolkhozes and the Imeni 25-Letiya Osvoyeniya Tseliny Sovkhoz, Borovskiy Rayon, familiarized themselves with the progress of the harvest and talked with machine operators, farm specialists, and party and soviet workers. In the "Kharkovskiy Sovkhoz they familiarized themselves with tests on a highly productive tractor-mounted three-bar reaper with a sweep of 18 meters, consisting of three ZHVN-6 reapers combined with a K-701 tractor. Hero of Socialist Labor K.B. Donenbayeva, one of the republic's distinguished machine operators and a USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, works in this unit.

Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompanied on their tour of the oblast by A.M. Borodin, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy CP Obkom, and T.B. Kuppayev, chairman of the oblispolkom.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GRAPE-HARVESTING CONFERENCE

LD210907 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 September 1979 front-pages a 1,000-word report by special correspondent O. Rioneli under the heading "Rtveli: Do Not Miss a Single Bunch" on a 4 September conference of "raykom secretaries, rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of production associations, agricultural administrations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, representatives of rayon people's control committees and processing industry and leading Kakheti and Kvemo-Kartli agricultural workers devoted to questions of picking, transporting and processing grapes" held in Sakaredzho.

The report notes that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, made the opening speech" and also delivered a "long speech" at the conference.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN AGROCHEMICAL SERVICES--In compliance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the formation of a united specialized agrochemical service and with the corresponding decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, a republic-level production and scientific association for agrochemical services in agriculture, the Ukrsilhospkhimiya, has been set up in the system of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Sakhenko, hitherto Ukrainian deputy minister of agriculture, as chairman of the republic-level production and scientific association for agrochemical services in agriculture and Ukrainian deputy minister of agriculture. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU]